

# The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXIV Number 4

APRIL, 1934

Reciprocal  
Trade Agreements



Filling Lambs for Sale  
at the Markets



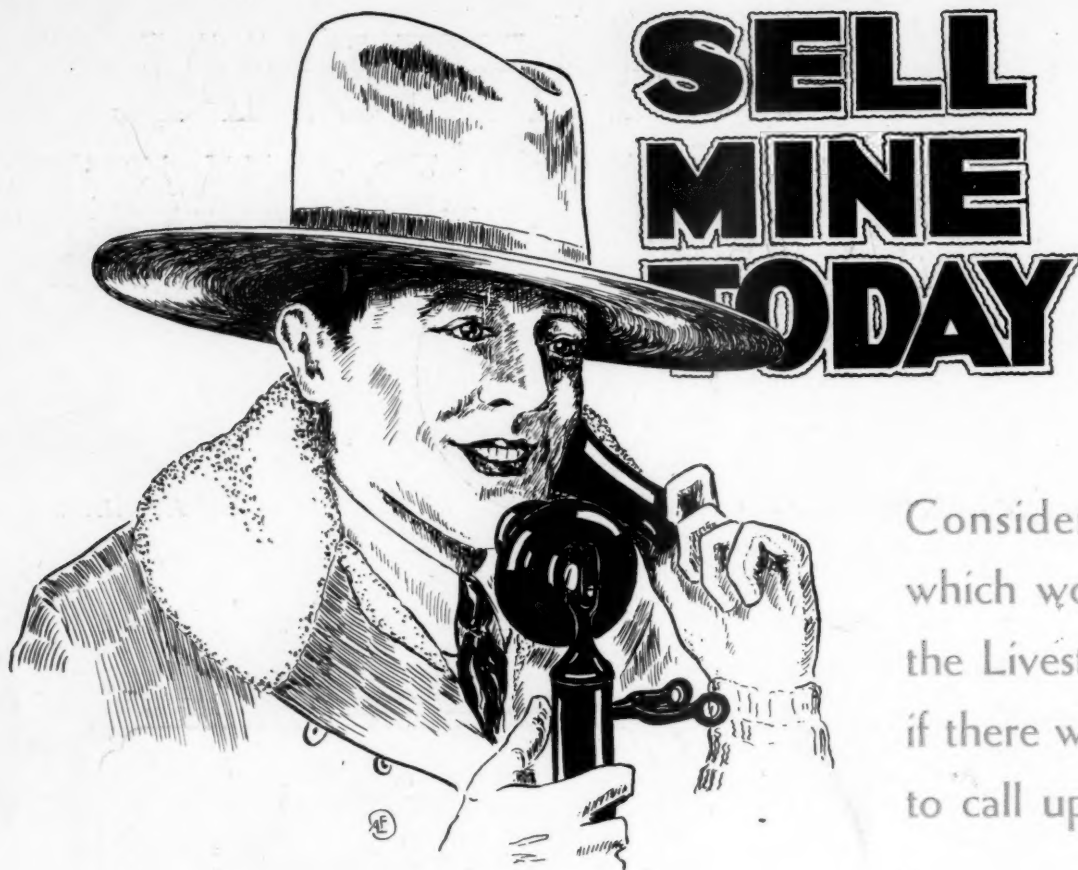
Consigning Wool  
versus  
Selling at Home



Another Plan  
for Controlling Lamb  
Production

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS  
ASSOCIATION  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING  
CORPORATION  
Boston, Mass.



Consider the Chaos which would exist in the Livestock Industry if there were no place to call up and say —

## *"Sell Mine Today"*

Consider also what conditions will be if the time is reached when central markets no longer exist because of 'direct buying.' Because livestock producers have become accustomed to the efficient and economical system of marketing livestock which has grown up in America, it is taken more or less

as a matter of course and little thanks or consideration is given to those who have invested their time and money to make the present system possible. Will the direct buyer come and see you when the central market no longer exists and where will you sell those he does not choose to purchase?

The producers of America have a great deal more to lose through the elimination of the central markets than those who have their money invested in them.



## To the Wool Growers of the United States:

Very soon the shearing of the 1934 American wool clip will begin in the southwest, and price levels established there will as usual largely influence the value of the entire domestic production.

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TWO: The National does not buy or speculate in wool for its own account.

H. B. EMBACH,  
General Manager

### National Wool Marketing Corporation

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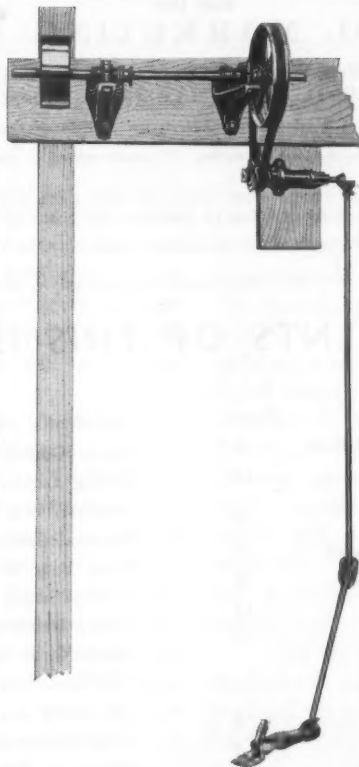
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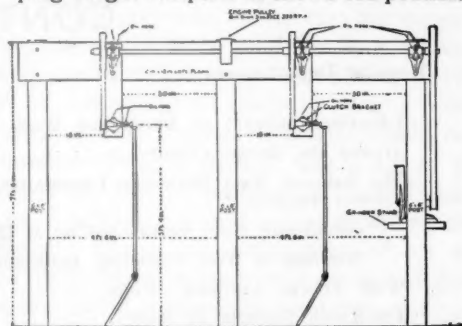
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GATEWAY TO COAST AND EASTERN MARKETS

# The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION  
and the

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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## CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

### Regular Departments:

	Page
Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs.....	5
Around the Range Country.....	14
The National Wool Marketing Corporation News Bulletin .....	17
Consigning Wool Versus Selling at Home.....	18
Meetings of Wool Marketing Associations.....	19
Wool Grower Auxiliary Affairs.....	11
The Lamb Markets in March.....	31

### Special Articles:

The Taylor Public Domain Bill.....	6
John Clay .....	7
International Reciprocal Trade Agreements.....	7
Loans at Five and One-Half Per Cent.....	8
R.A.C.C.'s Discontinue .....	8

	Page
Statements on Tariff.....	9
Texas Opposed to Tariff Change.....	10
Filling Lambs for Sale at Market.....	12
Another Plan for Regulating Sheep Numbers.....	20
Manipulation—The Way Out .....	21
Turn Your Wool Sacks.....	21
A New Study of Big Head.....	22
Polled Delaines .....	23
Stock Yards Bills .....	23
Conference on Wool Trade Code Provisions.....	24
The Early Spring Lamb Crop of 1934.....	25
Final Figure on 1933 Wool Crop.....	26
Views on Packer Feeding.....	26
Tests of Sheep Branding Fluids.....	28
Hampshire Association Pays .....	31

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# Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

Prospects for a higher summer lamb market this year are found in the opening prices on 1934 lambs. At Kansas City on March 19, straight cars of Arizonas sold at \$10.90. At the first of April, they were bringing \$10. These young

## Prices for 1934 Lambs

short-wooled lambs have a much lower pelt value than the feedlot stock carrying full fleeces. Chicago packers have made contracts on large numbers of California lambs at prices for ranch delivery in May and June that look at least steady with present prices at central markets. Of course, big packers have in the past guessed wrong on future lamb prices.

The strong demand for lamb gives promise of a good outlet for what promises to be a larger crop this year. Much will depend upon the quality and degree of uniformity in the rate of shipments to markets.

Another plan of controlling production is offered in this issue of the Wool Grower by Russel Manger of Montana. Heavier slaughter of ewe lambs, as suggested, has another advantage in the improvement of quality of ewe bands that would result from closer culling of ewe lambs. The proposal, however, calls for government determination and control of the extent of production, and would mean collection of a processing tax on marketings.

The cattle industry is now launched on a reduction and price control plan under the A.A.A. with 200 million dollars appropriated and processing taxes to be paid by packers later on. It may be wisdom for sheepmen to await further developments of the hog and cattle programs before offering themselves for direction by the government.

Those who advocate government control of lamb raising need to consider this question: Should the lamb industry be frozen or permanently set at its present proportions? Or, is it reasonable to figure and expect that American lamb consumption can or should indefinitely continue at the average of 7 pounds per capita? Some parts of the United States use over 20 pounds and Great Britain's lamb consumption is close to 30 pounds for each person.

Then, too, there is the idea of exclusion from sheep raising of those signing up under reduction programs for wheat, cotton, hogs and corn, cattle, and dairy production. This could only be done if sheep

## Balanced Agriculture

are listed by Congress as a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and it is the object of the A.A.A. Act to establish 1909-14 prices,

which in the case of wool and lambs, were lower than they are in 1934.

Some of Secretary Wallace's ideas about agricultural surpluses and lower tariffs are quoted in this issue. The Secretary seems too firmly wedded to his viewpoint of Iowa corn and hogs to conceive of a somewhat reorganized American agriculture, geared to work under modern conditions of lessened international exchange of commodities. He would class as inefficient and schedule for abandonment, any industry dependent upon tariff protection. He would maintain or increase our exports of hogs, cotton, and wheat to be paid for by manufactured imports that would close many American factories. Doubtless he also would be ready to receive South American meats and wool if those countries would buy Detroit automobiles. Strange indeed, that a son of the farm should come out for the renewal of the old abandoned policy of wrecking agriculture to promote city industries. Plainly, he has no conception of, or use for, a balanced agricultural system or a more self-contained and commercially independent nation.

The withdrawal of sub-marginal farm lands for use as parks or game preserves is a most worthy project and entitled to more than moral support from government. In the event we cannot employ the remaining acres under our present trade and tariff policy, large areas could be shifted from the raising of export crops to sugar, wool, and some of the 120 million dollars worth of grain, animal and dairy products, which the United States imported in 1933.

Of course, these countries with which Secretaries Wallace and Hull would open up more trade, just to be 'a trading' apparently would not send pork or cotton to the United States.

And can western wool growers wisely consider that their products will always be produced in volume below domestic requirements? Or that they may always get full benefit of import duties prescribed by administrations ready to preserve the industries peculiar and necessary to parts of the country having no representation in the presidential cabinet?

For ten months, wool prices were either rising or steady. On March 1, the administration requested Presidential tariff-making power. By March 29, when the bill had passed the House of Representatives, the wool dealers had gone to cover and cancelled buying activities in the West. It is pointed out in the Na-

## Tariff and Wool prices

tional Wool Marketing Corporation's pages of this issue that the real danger of breaking the wool market is through acceptance by growers of lowered prices.



The prospects for tariff legislation by the 73rd Congress are not so strong as they were four weeks ago. The President might yet be able to drive the bill through this session, but there are signs of a realization that business uncertainty would be increased if any import duty might be cut overnight. The bill may have been submitted to appease the clamors of the group led by Secretaries Hull and Wallace who demand foreign trade at any cost. In the pursuit of his trial and error system, President Roosevelt may perhaps soon come to realize that after all, the recovery program is likely to be injured more than benefitted by a transfer of tariff-making from the Congress to the White House.

In any event, the National Wool Growers is on record against the Doughton Bill and in readiness to testify and argue before the Senate Finance Committee when that body holds hearings, if such are insisted upon when the President returns to Washington. It would be a fortunate and statesmanlike action if the senators should

still be unprepared at the time of adjournment to report the bill from the Finance Committee.

Wool growers should communicate their views on this tariff bill to their senators. The Finance Committee which has had the bill since March 30, is made up as follows:

**Democrats:** Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; William H. King, of Utah; Walter F. George, of Georgia; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky; Tom Connally, of Texas; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; William Gibbs McAdoo, of California; Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; Augustine Lonergan, of Connecticut.

**Republicans:** David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania; James Couzens, of Michigan; Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire; Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin; Jesse H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; Daniel O. Hastings, of Delaware. Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut.

## Taylor Public Domain Bill

THE Public Lands Committee of the lower house of Congress reported out the Taylor Bill on March 10. The measure is now scheduled to be voted upon in the House early in the week of April 9. The probabilities are that it will pass, though there is prospect of debate upon a motion to amend the bill to provide for administration of its provisions by the United States Forest Service instead of by the Department of the Interior. The chairman of the committee has indicated that the House would probably agree in case the Senate should amend the bill to make the Forest Service the administrative body.

In the Senate, a special subcommittee has been named to consider the measure when it reaches that house, and hearings will probably be held. The chairman of this subcommittee is Senator A. B. Adams of Colorado. Senators Carey and O'Mahoney are also members of the subcommittee.

The Taylor Bill, which is H.R. 6462, in its present form includes eight amendments inserted by the committee. All of the amendments relate to minor considerations, ex-

cept one which provides for the granting of grazing permits on the public domain to corporations as well as to "individuals, groups, or associations." The administering department will also be authorized to accept lands in any other part of the state in exchange for private lands found to lie within the exterior boundaries of a grazing district.

There seems to be a real prospect of public domain legislation before Congress adjourns, though the Senate subcommittee has announced its intentions of going into the question exhaustively, and probably will propose some significant alterations. In fact, some changes are said to be necessary if a majority vote is to be obtained in the Senate. The feeling among the senators seems to run quite strongly in favor of the administration of the public domain by the Forest Service. The present contest between the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior seems to be the thing most likely to prevent legislation at this session. It is possible, if the bill obtains a majority in both branches of Congress, that an amendment will be added requiring the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior. This would be intended to do away with the competition and the feeling between the Agricul-

tural and Interior departments over this question, and would also place within a single department all of the erosion and other conservation activities of the government in addition to the administration of grazing.

The bill now leaves the determination of public domain grazing fees entirely in the hands of the administering department. Amendments prescribing the method of determining fees will be offered before the Senate subcommittee along with other amendments from different states which have been opposed to this legislation, but in view of the likelihood of action, are anxious to have such legislation in a form that is most advantageous to the states and the industries affected.

The following are the members of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys: Democrats—Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Key Pittman, of Nevada; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; Clarence C. Dill of Washington; W. P. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; John E. Erickson, of Montana; William H. Thompson, of Nebraska.

Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota; Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico; Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon; and Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming.



## John Clay

JOHN CLAY came to the close of almost 83 years of active and fruitful living on March 17, at Chicago.

For nearly fifty years, the name of Clay has been well and favorably known at all the large live stock markets and in most parts of the live stock producing territory of the United States. It was in 1883, at 32 years of age that Mr. Clay opened an office in Chicago for the financing of live stock men and the development of the largest private commission selling concern that has been known in this country.

Mr. Clay came of an agricultural family of the Scottish border country, receiving his education and early training in his native country. As a representative of Scotch financial interests, he was established in Chicago in 1882 and directed a large number of ranches controlled by his clients. In 1886 he started the firm of live stock commission salesmen that still bears his name and which received much of his personal attention to the last. Charles O. Robinson was a partner for thirty-five years.

In the eighties, Mr. Clay served eight years as president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. This was a time of hard fighting of cattle rustlers, of which he has written such interesting accounts in Live Stock Markets. For ten years he was president of the International Live Stock Exposition. In recognition of his efficiency and leadership in the advancement of agriculture he was presented with a Certificate of Eminent Service by the Iowa State College of Agriculture. The National Society of Live Stock Record Associations and the American Society of Animal Production presented him a testimonial for "organizing a live stock marketing service that spanned the breeding and feeding areas of the nation, extended a system of financing, that fostered the development of the western live stock industry, encouraged with high generosity the Journalism of Agriculture and the exhibition of im-

proved live stock as well as for his devoted service of inter-relating national stock breeding with that of other nations and in preserving and linking with today the traditions of live stock history—the era of cow camp trail and open range."

For over sixty years he followed the hounds, and was Master of the North Northumberland hounds for many years.

Mr. Clay is survived by his widow and his only son, John, who is a member of the firm at Chicago.

## International Reciprocal Trade Agreements

By S. W. McCLURE

AS the administration now in power has asked Congress for the power to enact reciprocal tariff treaties with foreign countries, it might be appropriate to explain the meaning of this program.

In plain language, reciprocal tariffs are simply horse trades between nations, and like most horse trades, one party to the transaction always gets stung. It can best be illustrated this way:

The Argentine produces vast quantities of crossbred wools similar to our range wool. The United States produces, or did, vast numbers of automobiles. The Argentine produces no automobiles, but buys them all over the world, and not exclusively in this country. We are therefore anxious to sell more autos in the Argentine, so we say to authorities of the Argentine, if you will reduce your tariffs and buy our automobiles, we will reduce our tariff on your wool and meats and buy them from you. Argentine agrees to this, so a treaty is drawn up between the two countries to carry this arrangement into effect. Under our Constitution, the President may negotiate such treaties, but before they can be put into effect, they must be ratified by the Senate of the United States. Of course, the Senate would not ratify such a treaty, for the senators whose products were being traded off would oppose it bitterly. So to avoid this opposition, Congress is asked to give the President authority to secretly enact such treaties without submitting them to the Senate for approval.

It is proposed that the President be given authority to raise or lower

any duty by 50 per cent of the amount provided in the existing law. As the duty on wool is now 34 cents, the President by such a treaty could reduce that duty to 17 cents, which would automatically reduce the price of our wool by about 7 cents per grease pound. That is why wool dealers are not now buying wool.

For many years I have been strongly against reciprocal tariffs, as I had experience with one back in the days of President Taft. Be it remembered that he had this reciprocal tariff idea in his head. He proceeded to negotiate a treaty with Canada under which the United States agreed to reduce her duties on many important agricultural and livestock products, and in return Canada agreed to reduce her duties on certain of our manufactured products. But under the Constitution, this treaty had to be approved by the Senate. This resulted in bitter controversy and prolonged hearings. The treaty was finally approved by a scant margin and went to Canada where it had to be approved. By the time it reached there, the Canadian manufacturers who were being traded off by their country had charged that the treaty was simply an effort of the United States to annex Canada. The Canadian people believed this and decisively defeated the treaty, thus saving our agriculture and livestock industry from keen competition with Canadian products. This reciprocal treaty left a sore spot in both countries, as they always do, that did not heal for many years.

If we should invest the President of our country with authority to

raise or lower any tariff by 50 per cent without any regard to the difference in cost of production in the countries involved, it might bring disaster to important American industries. Certainly, it would retard business in this country, as men would be afraid to buy protected commodities for fear the duty might be reduced and they be left holding the sack.

Under the present law, our tariff is assessed against all countries alike, except Cuba which gets a preferential of 20 per cent. All nations are treated the same, hence there is no cause for dissent among them. But the moment this country gives a more favorable rate to one country than to another, there is an immediate protest, and to placate such country, it must be given a lower rate on something it sells to us, and soon we have shot our protective tariff so full of holes that it is no longer any good.

The existing tariff law provides that the United States Tariff Commission shall on request, investigate the cost of production at home and in the principal competing country of any article on which we assess a tariff. The law provides that men shall be sent abroad to thoroughly investigate costs and the same shall be done at home. Hearing must then be given to all interested parties. Then when the investigation is completed, all the facts are submitted to the President showing what changes ought to be made in the existing duty to equalize the difference in cost of production here and in competing countries. The President then has authority to comply with the Commission's finding, or he may throw the whole report in the waste basket if in his judgment, the proposed duty is not correct. If he decides to change the existing duty, he must issue a proclamation giving 30 days' notice of such change. How different that plan is from what is now proposed—i. e.—to give the President authority to secretly reduce any duty 50 per cent, without hearing, notice, or appeal

and regardless of the difference in cost of production!

I know some effort is being made to show that our tariff is doing the farmer no good, but the truth is that most of the upturn in agricultural prices is due almost entirely to our existing tariff. Let us illustrate. In 1933 we had the smallest wheat crop since 1891, and wheat has advanced in price as a result solely because our tariff excluded Canadian wheat. Hard wheat today is quoted in Canada at 62 cents, in Chicago at 87 cents. The tariff on wheat is the reason. The 1933 Canadian wool clip was sold in London last winter at a net to the producer of less than 14 cents per pound. It sold at the world price. At the same time, our wool was selling in Boston at considerably more than double that price. The tariff is the reason. Last month our Idaho butter wholesaled in San Francisco at 23.8 cents per pound, while the price of the same grade of butter in New Zealand was 15½ cents, and in Copenhagen, 14.7 cents. The tariff was the reason. Beans, potatoes, beef, lamb, flax, corn, sugar, etc., are now all greatly benefited by the tariff.

I hope that Congress will refuse to grant any President, regardless of his politics, any authority over our tariff.

### Loans at 5 1-2 per Cent

**L**OWERED interest rates and progress in formation of production credit associations are reported in this announcement from the Federal Farm Credit Administration:

Interest rates on new loans by the Federal intermediate credit banks will be reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent tomorrow, (March 16) through the continental United States, according to an announcement made today, March 15, by Wm. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. This reduction, applicable until further notice, is made possible by the recent sale of intermediate credit bank debentures bearing a low rate of interest. Not only was the rate low, but the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

This low rate of interest will be immediately reflected to the farmer-borrowers

from production credit associations and other refinancing institutions that borrow upon or discount farmers' notes with the Federal intermediate credit banks. The production credit associations' rate to farmers will be lowered from 6 to 5½ per cent. The rate of interest charged by the Federal intermediate credit banks to farmers' co-operatives for loans secured by warehouse receipts representing staple agricultural commodities in acceptable warehouses also will be reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

"This 2½ per cent discount rate by the Federal intermediate credit banks," said Governor Myers, "is the lowest in the history of these institutions. It reflects the low rate of interest carried by the debentures which were sold recently to the investing public."

### Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation Cease Making Loans

**W**ITH the production credit associations now making loans to farmers and stockmen in practically every part of the country where such credit is needed, Governor Wm. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration announced on April 6 that the offices of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations will no longer receive new applications for loans.

"Farmers and stockmen may now obtain production loans bearing 5½ per cent interest through a nation-wide system of 658 production credit associations which have been established as permanent sources of agricultural and livestock credit," Governor Myers said.

"It has always been contemplated that when the production credit associations were established and ready to make loans, as they are now, that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations which were temporary, emergency Governmental organizations would cease to make new loans and the function of providing sound production credit would be taken care of through the new production credit associations."

The outstanding loans of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations will be liquidated in an orderly manner with due regard to the interests of the borrower and the corporation. All loans on which favorable action has already been taken but not yet consummated will be closed if the applicants still desire the money.



## Statements on Tariffs by Secretaries Hull and Wallace

**SECRETARIES** Hull, Wallace and Roper testified before the Ways and Means Committee in support of the Doughton bill, H. R. 8687, containing the President's request for power to adjust import duties in the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries.

Following are typical portions of the statements and answers given to the committee:

### SECRETARY HULL

Unfortunately, too few persons stop to study and understand the mechanism of international finance and commerce. The entire policy as proposed by the pending House bill, would rest upon trade relationships that would be mutually and equally profitable, both to our own and other countries. While naturally no detailed plans and methods relative to the proposed negotiations have been formulated, it can be stated with emphasis that each trade agreement undertaken would be considered with care and caution, and only after the fullest consideration of all pertinent information. Nothing would be done blindly or hastily. The economic situation in every country has been so thoroughly dislocated and disorganized that the people affected must exercise patience while their respective governments go forward with such remedial undertakings as the proposed bilateral bargaining agreements.

The primary object of this new proposal is both to reopen the old and seek new outlets for our surplus production, through the gradual moderation of the excessive and more extreme impediments to the admission of American products into foreign markets. At the same time by force of example we would be encouraging the advance of a world-wide movement for the readjustment downward of excessive trade barriers.

Summing up this entire phase, it is manifest that unless the Executive is given authority to deal with the existing great emergency somewhat on a parity with that exercised by the executive departments of so many other governments for purposes of negotiating and carrying into effect trade agreements, it will not be practicable or possible for the United States to pursue with any degree of success the proposed policy of restoring our lost international trade. It would seem to me that this is the one governing consideration before us. There will be ample time and opportunity after the crisis shall have been met and passed and the unprecedented emergency, coped with, for a thorough review, reexamination, and discussion of any and all methods, policies, plans,

and programs that may have been placed in operation during the panic period in desperate endeavors to curb, control, and cure such conditions.

### SECRETARY WALLACE

(From "America Must Choose")

Enormously difficult adjustments confront us, whatever path we take. There are at least three paths: internationalism, nationalism and a planned middle course. We cannot take the path of internationalism unless we stand ready to import nearly a billion dollars more goods than we did in 1929. What tariffs should we lower? What goods shall we import? Which goods? Tariff adjustments involve planning just as certainly as internal adjustments do. Even foreign loans might involve a certain amount of planning. When we embarked on our terrific postwar expansion of foreign loans, we did not plan. We plunged in blindly, and soon any reasonable observer could predict that the whole thing was bound to blow up. \*\*\*

The middle path between economic internationalism and nationalism is the path we shall probably take in the end. We need not go the whole way on a program involving an increase of a billion dollars a year in imports. There are intermediate points between internationalism and nationalism, and I do not think we can say just where we are headed yet. We shall be under increasing difficulties, no matter which way we tend, as our people become more and more familiar with the discomforts of the procedure.

My own bias is international. It is an inborn attitude with me. I have very deeply the feeling that nations should be naturally friendly to each other and express that friendship in international trade. At the same time we must recognize as realities that the world at the moment is ablaze with nationalist feeling, and that with our own tariff impediments it is highly unlikely that we shall move in an international direction very fast in the next few years. Therefore, we must push with the greatest vigor possible our retreat from surplus acres, and seek to arouse the intellectual stamina necessary to meet and triumph over unpopular facts \*\*\*

As a foundation and framework of the new American design, we have undertaken to put our farmland into better order. We are out to subdue competitive overproduction. In consequence we are forced to think of what we ought to do with the 43 million marginal acres of plowland we are going to take out of cultivation in 1934 because the world no longer will pay us for the extra wheat, cotton and corn we have been growing there. We are not going to have a random expansion and exploitation conducted without regard to human values, as we have in the past. \*\*\*

At present none of our production schedules for export crops will be adjusted to a strictly domestic basis. Our foreign trade in these crops has very seriously dwindled, but we still have foreign customers for cotton, tobacco and certain foodstuffs. We want to keep that trade if possible and get more foreign trade if we can. Our immediate effort is to organize American agriculture to reduce its output to domestic need, plus that amount which we can export with profit.

American agriculture has not benefited by tariffs, except spottily and for short periods of time. Despite that fact, both Republican and Democratic representatives of our agricultural regions have done their best to put up agricultural tariffs every time industrial tariffs were put up. Unfortunately for agriculture, most of the tariffs given to it are either immediately or in the long run worthless paper tariffs. In tariff matters agriculture has played Esau to the industrial Jacob. Cotton, wheat and lard obviously can never benefit from a tariff as long as we export half our cotton, one-fifth of our wheat, and one-third of our lard. Such products as butter, beef cattle, wool and flaxseed may be helped by the tariff for a number of years but, as the cotton, wheat and hog men shift their attention to the protected products, it is rapidly discovered that the tariff benefits, even on these products of which we do not have any exportable surplus, is a temporary thing. \*\*\*

Great prosperity is possible for the United States if we follow the strictly nationalist course, but in such case we must be prepared for a fundamental planning and regimentation of agriculture and industry far beyond that which anyone has yet suggested. To carry out such a program effectively, with our public psychology as it is, may require a unanimity of opinion and disciplined action even greater than that which we experienced in the years 1917-1919.

Nevertheless, the national path remains wide open to us. We can travel it if we want to. We can get along completely on sugar raised at home, even though the cost may be twice what it otherwise would be. We can completely substitute the use of rayon for silk. We can raise our own tea and get along without coffee. We can even raise our own rubber for perhaps 30 cents a pound. If the national will is completely bent in this direction we can arrive together at a self-contained life, but the process of transition to this self-contained Utopia is certain to be extremely difficult. It may require a great amount of governmental aid to take care of people formerly engaged in import and export businesses. It will mean the shifting of millions of people from the farms of the South. But these are minor considerations, in comparison with the extraordinarily complete control of all the agencies of public opinion which is generally necessary to keep the national will at a tensility necessary to carry through a program of isolated prosperity.

Traditionally, the Democratic party is the party of low tariffs. Actually, Democratic administrations have never made changes in the tariff structure great enough to increase foreign purchasing power to the extent demanded by the present world dilemma. If we are going to increase foreign purchasing power enough to sell abroad our normal surpluses of cotton, wheat and tobacco at a decent price, we shall have to accept nearly a billion dollars more goods from abroad than we did in 1929. We shall have to get that much in order to service the debts that are coming to us from abroad and have enough left over to pay us a fair price for what we send abroad.

This will involve a radical reduction in tariffs. That might seriously hurt certain industries, and a few kinds of agricultural businesses, such as sugar-beet-growing and flax-growing. It might also cause pain for a while to wool-growers, and to farmers who supply material for various edible oils. I think we ought to face that fact. If we are going to lower tariffs radically, there may have to be some definite planning whereby certain industries or businesses will have to be retired. The government might have to help furnish means for the orderly retirement of such businesses, and even select those which are thus to be retired.

Closing down some of the factories would be of grave national concern, not only because of the resulting unemployment, but also because some types of factories are needed in time of war. It would seem, therefore, that international planning must include a complete survey, item by item, of all the products that enter into our annual output, and a conscious decision as to which kind of products we might receive in large quantities from abroad, in time of peace, without jeopardizing those industries which we absolutely require in time of war.

## Boston Wool Trade Opposes Tariff Bill

**SUPPORT** to wool growers in their opposition to the tariff bill now before Congress was voted on March 15 by the Boston Wool Trade Association. The following resolution was adopted by the executive committee:

WHEREAS, there is now pending in Congress a bill allowing the President unlimited powers in the lowering and raising of tariff rates; and

WHEREAS, there is danger that this power may be exercised with respect to lowering the tariff on raw wool or manufactured products thereof; and

WHEREAS, such action, if the duties were lowered on raw wool or its manufactured

products, would prove most detrimental to the wool growing industry of the United States which after many years has just reached a point where it can begin to operate profitably; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Boston Wool Trade Association hereby offers its fullest cooperation to the National Wool Growers Association in any effort which may be made towards preventing the above action on the part of the Administration.

Executive Committee,  
Boston Wool Trade Association.  
By Robert L. Studley, President.

## Texas Opposed to Tariff Change

**THE** following resolution was adopted on March 29, 1934 by the executive committee of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas, in a called meeting held at Sonora:

The cattle, sheep and goat industries have always been dependent upon a protective tariff. The protection is afforded through import duties on the live animals as well as on meats, both canned and fresh, hides, wool, mohair, dairy products, and by-products therefrom. Protection is also afforded by compensatory duties on articles manufactured from livestock products. It is useless and unnecessary to go into any amount of detail as to why this protection is needed. It all resolves itself into a matter of sustaining the standard of living of the American laborer and values of American agricultural lands. This is an old question; it has been fully discussed many times; available information has been placed before the American public in the past.

In addition to all facts which existed formerly, we call attention to a situation in which the Federal government now finds itself. In the last year or more the government has entered extensively into the business of financing cattle, sheep, and goats, and now finds itself heavily involved in this manner. It is to the interest of the government to do everything in its power to protect these industries and to do nothing that will harm them.

These businesses are now fairly well started on the road to recovery. Any tampering with the tariff act whatsoever will disturb this recovery more than anything else that could happen at this time. This will materially injure all ranchmen who are in no position now to stand any further blows. In addition it will greatly depreciate the value of the collateral held by Federal financing institutions which will result in large losses to the government.

There has been introduced into the national house of Representatives, H.R. 8687

which has for its purpose the granting of authority to the President to flex at will any duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930 by not to exceed 50 per cent. In our opinion the bill will create havoc. It has always been known that during periods of tariff adjustment, business conditions have been very unsettled. Only under definite tariff regulations can business operate normally. If this power be asked for is granted to the President, it will create continuous uncertainty because no business man will be able to know when his tariff protection will be changed. This will mean unsettled conditions for an indefinite period.

We are concerned materially over the prospect of this bill being passed because indications are that the tariffs on wool may be slated for early revision by the President in case the bill becomes law. We refer to a statement made by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, in a recently issued pamphlet entitled "America Must Choose," on page 18 of which appears the statement that the carrying out of his ideas "might also cause pain for a while to woolgrowers." It is only natural to believe that, whereas the President is much concerned over the welfare of all industries, yet he cannot be familiar with the problems of all industries and can know little of the sheep business, so must necessarily be guided by his close advisers, among whom is Secretary Wallace.

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Executive Committee of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas, assembled in special meeting at Sonora, Texas, on Thursday, March 29, 1934, that we are emphatically and unconditionally opposed to the passage of H.R. 8687; that we oppose any legislative or executive tampering with the tariff act; that we condemn such statements as the one referred to uttered by Secretary Wallace;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Roosevelt, to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, to the Tariff Commission, to the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and to every member of the Texas delegation in Congress.

### Resolution Committee:

E. S. MAYER, Chairman; ranchman; Vice-President of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas; Vice-President of the National Wool Growers Association.

SOL MAYER, ranchman; President of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

ROY ALDWELL, ranchman and banker.

FRED EARWOOD, ranchman; former President of Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association.

MILES O'DANIEL, President Wool and Mohair Warehouse Association of Texas.

E. K. FAWCETT, ranchman.

R. H. MARTIN, ranchman, former member of Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission.

T. A. KINCAID, ranchman; President of the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association of Texas.



## Iron County, Utah, Opposes Tariff Change

**S**UPPORT of the National Wool Growers Association's position on the bill to grant tariff making powers to the President was voted by wool growers of Iron county, Utah, on March 24, by the following resolution:

WHEREAS, we are aware of a bill now pending before the Seventy-third Congress of the United States which, if passed, will empower the President, should he so choose, to make tariff reductions on wool, and

WHEREAS, we know that any reduction in the present duties on this commodity, which is so vital to our very existence, will prolong the indebtedness we have been forced into during our four year struggle to save our industry. We know the progress we are just beginning to see, toward economic recovery would be greatly retarded by a tariff reduction at this time, or any other time. We have found from experience that there must be an effective tariff maintained on wool to enable a sound business condition in this industry, and we reassert that the present duties on wool should be maintained upon a level not lower than those rates now prevailing,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, The Iron County Woolgrowers Association do oppose, and urge that our Congress representatives oppose the bill, and we heartily endorse the stand taken by our National Wool Growers Association and Secretary, F. R. Marshall, in opposing the passage of this tariff bill as we believe the present duties are not too high, but that they must be maintained to preserve our industry and protect our means of existence.

(Signed) Will L. Adams,  
Secretary Iron County Wool-  
growers Association.

## California Lamb Sales

**T**OTAL contracts covering 350,000 spring lambs were reported on April 1 by the California Wool Growers Association. At that time, 18 single decks had moved to eastern markets.

Chicago packers are prominent in the contracting. For deliveries up to May 20, \$8.50 has been paid.

A late sale in Bakersfield was reported at \$8.75 for lambs to be delivered at Los Angeles up to April 20.

## Auxiliary Affairs in Oregon and Utah

**T**HE Grant County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers met at the John Day Hotel on March 31, with Mrs. E. J. Bayley, Mrs. E. L. Knox, and Mrs. W. A. Rierdon hostesses. Mrs. Frank Oliver, vice-president, presided. There were 33 members and 8 visitors present, and 3 new members were enrolled.

The Dayville unit reported their wool quilt finished and some chances sold. John Day-Canyon Unit reported much progress made in selling chances on their wool afghan. Prairie City unit reported plans still incomplete for their benefit card party. Izee unit reported plans under way for a benefit card party some time soon. Numbers were drawn on the wool quilt presented by the Mt. Vernon unit, the lucky number being held by Mrs. E. L. Knox.

Reports from various committees show progress is being made toward organizing a Junior Auxiliary in the county. It was suggested to sponsor a contest among the young girls on the preparation of the cheaper cuts of lamb, and a committee was appointed to perfect plans.

The organization went on record as being opposed to preserves for deer in Grant county and copies of the resolution sent to papers and the State Game Commission.

An original poem was read by Mrs. Chas. Bales; two vocal numbers were rendered by Miss Artice Stockdale; a reading by Mrs. Rex Brisbois; and a most appropriate skit by Mrs. Inez Ross and Mrs. Vivian Puett.

Lamb sandwiches, cup cakes and coffee were served and much enjoyed by all.

The place and date of the April meeting will be announced later.

Mrs. Herman Oliver.

Umatilla County Auxiliary No. 4 met in the library club room at Pendleton, March 10, 1934 with 16 members and one visitor present. Mrs. Fred Falconer, president, pre-

sided. A program was rendered, and refreshments served at the close of the meeting. This chapter is making an afghan to be raffled at their annual picnic on June 10th. They are taking up the study of American made rugs, and will take up the study of other rugs later. One new member was enrolled. The next meeting will be on April 14th.

## Utah Auxiliary Committees

**T**HE following ladies were appointed to act with the State Executive Board.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE: Mrs. Hyrum Erickson, Mrs. J. H. Manderfield, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. M. A. Smith, Mrs. Albert Smith, Mrs. Fred Marshall, Mrs. McKinley Oswald, Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mrs. A. M. Swallow.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Mrs. E. J. Kearns, Mrs. Richard Winder, Mrs. Henry Moss, Mrs. L. R. Nelson, Mrs. J. K. Madsen.

MUSIC COMMITTEE: Mrs. P. A. Dansie, Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Mrs. J. J. Summerhays.

REVISION COMMITTEES Mrs. James A. Hooper, Mrs. J. R. Edghill, Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent.

## Favor Zoning for Forest Permits

**T**HE Rio Grande Sheep and Wool Growers Association, with headquarters at Monte Vista, Colorado, reports action taken at the meeting held on the 26th of March, favoring continuation of the present arrangement for zoning forest grazing areas for preference use of nearby residents. The position taken by this association is opposed to the statement contained in a resolution adopted by the last National Convention.

The Rio Grande Association's resolution sets forth that in the case of the Rio Grande Forest, the grazing areas set apart for the use of residents in the Rio Grande River drainage basin in Colorado are already inadequate to furnish summer grazing for the number of livestock that can be carried on the irrigated lands of the drainage basin referred to.

Steps were taken to support the system now employed.

# Filling Lambs for Sale at the Markets

By THOMAS G. MARSHALL, West Chicago

A Talk Before the Last Convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association

**I**N speaking on "Filling and Fattening Lambs for Market" I am going to give you a few of my own observations which you gentlemen as growers of lambs may use at the time you are ready to place your lambs on the market. I will try to confine my remarks not as an advertisement to our West Chicago Stock Yards or to our particular methods of feeding, but as to experience we have gained which you can profitably use at any yards where you may choose to feed enroute to market.

I feel that I also have something in common with you wool growers in that my brother and I for ten years have owned and operated a sheep and cattle ranch in Texas. We also feed our own lambs in Illinois each winter in our own sheds and on farmer-contract feeding. Many of these lambs are purchased here in Idaho and also in Montana and I feel that those experiences give me a little better prospectus of the problems of both the grower and the feeder.

The lamb grower is naturally interested in getting his product on the market with the lambs showing as much fattness and having as much weight as possible. The old idea of getting a lamb on the market and over the scales with a big fill is still desired. Many of us have thought that a big fill was putting something over on the packer and to a certain extent this was true. However, we have now learned that a big fill of the proper feeds may be profitable to both the owner of the lambs as well as to the packer.

## Fill and Dressing Yield

Within the last three or four years the packers have new methods of purchasing, killing, and grading each purchase of lambs separately, so it is useless to just put a fill in the lamb with the idea of fooling the buyer. The packer today buys your

lambs say at eight cents per pound live weight. The lambs are then killed, the pelt value credited, the meat graded according to the quality of each carcass, and then reweighed according to each grade, and before the next morning the buyer has his yield report on your lambs. If the lambs yield in the cooler \$7.90 per hundred, the buyer at eight cents has paid ten cents too much; and if they yield \$8.10 per hundred he could have paid ten cents more. It is with this information in mind that he buys your lambs the next day or buys your next shipment when they come to market. A good record of high dressing percentage always makes your lambs more desirable.

Now, here is where the kind of fill the lambs receive comes in. During the last four years we have made dozens of tests and experiments and have learned that just fill alone with insufficient water does not help the weight of the dressed lamb. When the lamb arrives at a feed yard for two days stop no one expects him to get fatter. Also, just feed or fill alone is an economic loss as this is not absorbed into the meat and only goes down the sewer when the lamb is killed. But water consumed by the lamb the day before he is killed is absorbed into the meat giving better weights over the scales and a better weight on the dressed carcass for the packer. For instance: an empty fat 80-pound lamb will probably dress 49 or 50 per cent, or about 40 pounds of dressed meat. If five pounds of dry grass fill is put in the lamb he still only dresses 40 pounds of meat or 47 per cent of the live weight, as the five pounds of fill are a dead loss when the lamb is killed. But a lamb on grass ordinarily drinks about three pints or three pounds of water and one third of this water is absorbed into the meat, making a

41-pound carcass and raising the dressing percentage to 47 2/3 per cent. On the basis of 8-cent live lambs every one per cent added in dressing percentage is worth 24 cents to the value of the dressed product. Now, if this five pounds of fill is increased by adding six pounds of water, one third of which is absorbed into the tissues of the meat, then with this two pounds of water in the meat, the same lamb will dress 42 pounds or 48 2/3 per cent. This extra fill which costs you nothing is gladly paid for by the packer and stays in the carcass for his benefit and also adds juiciness and tenderness to the meat.

## Molasses Rations for Filling

Now we must have feeds which make the lambs drink. Experiments in either fattening or filling lambs show that molasses in feeds makes lambs want water. We used to try to stimulate this drinking desire in pastures by feeding salt, but experiments show lambs in sheds on molasses filling rations drink almost twice as much water as pasture filled lambs and naturally the lambs go into market with a better fill for the grower and dress out more profitably for the killer. It takes time for this water to be assimilated into the meat and this is why the filling of lambs at the market where they are killed has not proven profitable. The water the lambs drink just before being sold—if they do drink at all—is a dead loss to the packer as it is then too late to be absorbed into the meat.

Now everyone is beginning to realize what added water means to the tissues of the meat and to the dressing percentage. Last spring after several tests, several hundred cars of California lambs stopped at our yards for molasses and water fill before going on to Chicago. I ex-

pect soon to see all direct lambs from Dener and other direct markets being stopped to get the moisture back into the meat and helping the dressing percentage from one to two per cent. We have also found in shipments which have traveled long distances, there is a tendency for the meat to become woody. This better fill helps to correct this deficiency in moisture. If the packer finds it profitable to stop his own lambs where you know a fill costs him money, it is certainly profitable to you also to get the kind of a fill which helps the quality of your meat.

#### Filling on Pasture

Regarding the pasture versus the molasses dry filling in the sheds. I will touch on this but briefly as my previous remarks have shown that molasses filling is most profitable to the meat. In the first place we have 1100 acres of pasture at one yard and 1700 acres of pasture at another and are losing on that end of our business by recommending something we know to be better. Also, practically all pasture yards have facilities for dry filling lambs, so I feel that I am hurting no person or yard in recommending the dry filling method which is generally considered better.

Good results may be obtained by pasture filling if conditions are just right. I will say that many times under these perfect conditions lambs may look fuller and may go into market weighing as much. For instance, early in the season before other lambs have trampled around the pasture, and if the weather is not too sunny and hot, or if it is not too rainy, the fill may be all that you would ask. During a rain, however, lambs on pasture do not usually drink. Soft grass does not give the lamb a desire to drink and also the fill does not hold up until the lamb is sold and over the scales. Dry pasture is not always relished by a lamb and especially after the pasture has been used a few times. Lambs are used to traveling in bands and sometimes many of them do not

drink all they desire before the band moves away from the water, possibly to lie down in the shade away from the watering place.

In the shed on alfalfa molasses dry fill it never rains, the shade protected barn is cooler, water is always available to each car in the center of the pen, fresh feed is supplied twice each day with a third feed if necessary, and the lambs do not have to start moving from the pasture in the middle of the afternoon to get them in before dark. The cost is about the same for a two-day shed fill as for a three-day pasture fill.

We have learned in the last few years that cooperation between the grower, packer, and consumer must be close. If we can improve our marketing methods to give our lambs a better dressing percentage it helps the packer to help us, and if we have helped the quality of our meat we have helped to strengthen the consumers' market for our product.

#### Weight in Feeder Lambs

There are only two big classes of lambs on the market. Fat lambs and feeders. Fat lambs always have a market at some price, according to the quality of fatness. Also light feeders generally have a ready outlet. But we have learned the last few years that a lamb weighing 70 to 75 pounds but not fat is not desirable to the packer and too heavy for the feeder. This lamb generally sells \$1.50 per hundred below the packer top and about \$1.00 per hundred below the top, for light feeders.

Now, you may say I never have any sell \$1.50 below the top of the market, but how many times have you had your lambs sell 25 cents under the top because the commission man and packer both knew a proportion of your lambs were of the heavy feeder type, but did not sort them. If you have six cars on the market at 25 cents under the top, it's the same as five cars at the top of the market and one car \$1.50 under the top. Of course, your first shipments from your bands do not

have anything but fat lambs, but your later shipments generally do even though possibly you have not realized it. The tendency is going to be to sort to have better lambs for the packer to buy at better prices and better quality of lamb for the consumer. I believe the State of Washington is doing this more than any other. This fall we had 64 cars of lambs in our yards all of which had been sorted from supposedly fat bunches. Of these 64 cars no bunch was over five cars and many many bunches of one car to the owner. Also I wish to say all feeding yards near Omaha and Chicago are now prepared to handle such feeding and fattening lambs in summer as well as in the winter. I notice there are quite extensive feeding operations around various points in Idaho which shows that you realize that heavy feeders cannot be sent to market profitably. Some of your sections do not have facilities for feeding lambs and that is when a commercial feed yard can be of service, especially on heavy feeders for short fattening period.

#### Rapid Fattening

In fattening lambs there are two main points to consider: First, the amount of cheap roughage available, and second, the length of the feeding period. As roughage makes up about 60 per cent of the weight and 85 per cent of the bulk of the feeding ration, it is necessary that roughage be available in large quantities. We are now learning that the length of the feeding period is also important to profitable feeding. We no longer try to get lambs ready for a certain time to be on the market but we feed only to make lambs fat and usually sell them when they are fat. The quicker the gain the cheaper the gain.

It takes an average of about two pounds of feed per day per lamb to keep up his energy, body warmth, and circulation. These two pounds are not turned into fat and if fed only two pounds of feed lambs

(Continued on page 24)



# Around the Range Country

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of March.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry an of importance and significance to wool growers.

## WYOMING

Unusually mild March weather, with sufficient soil moisture for immediate needs, produced an exceptional growth of forage grasses for this early season, and many sheep subsisting on these new grasses, made an appreciable improvement in flesh if not in hardiness. Lambing progressed favorably, under cover and in the open. Unfortunately, however, these favorable conditions were followed the first four or five days of April by one of the more severe storms of recent history. The state was swept by strong winds, low temperatures and heavy falls of snow, attaining a depth of nearly a foot in some of the lower country. This will undoubtedly result in a considerable loss of live stock.

### Pinetree

March 8, 1934

Grass here is very short, but the weather has been very good. Although the grass is about the same as in the two or three previous years, there is a lot more hay and grain on hand, and the weather is much better.

There were not many ewe lambs kept last year owing to a fair price, though large numbers were kept over the past two years.

Most of the sheep outfits here made a small profit last year. Expenses are about the same as they were three years ago.

Coyotes are less troublesome than two years ago; because of hard times

there has been a great deal of trapping.

Middaugh Livestock Company.

### Rawlins

March 26, 1934

These are the finest weather and feed conditions we have ever had for this time of year, and the feed prospect on the spring range is good at present, although it is a little dry.

Our death loss in range ewes this winter was below normal.

Coyotes are about the same this year.

The cost of grazing leases on state lands is a little lower, and on railroad lands and private lands, about the same.

Blade men are paid 11 cents per head.

Growers here would be inclined to consign their wool, as prices should be higher than last year.

We believe sheepmen have reduced their cost of production about 20 per cent in the last two years.

Miller Estate Company.

### Big Horn

March 30, 1934

We have had much needed moisture through March and prospects for feed on the spring range are good.

The percentage of death loss in range ewes during this winter is very small, being under 3 per cent to date.

We will have about the same number of ewes to lamb as we had last year. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is considerably higher than it was last year. However, there is not much early lambing done in these parts.

Due to not enough government appropriation, county and state trappers have been cut down, and coyotes are on the increase.

There has been a slight reduction in the cost of grazing leases on state lands, and that on private lands has been 15 to 20 per cent less in the last two years.

I believe a large number of grow-

ers will consign their 1934 wool. Consignment advances are \$1.00 per head on 90 per cent of sheep owned. In sales made, 30 cents has been paid in one or two cases, most of the growers holding for a higher price.

I would estimate that sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production from 30 to 40 per cent in the last two years.

Malcolm Moncreiffe.

### Sheridan

Rain and snow have improved weather and feed conditions here, and prospects for feed on the spring range are good, warmer weather following the recent moisture.

We have had a four or five per cent death loss in range ewes during this winter.

We have a slightly larger number of ewes to lamb, and have saved 25 per cent more lambs per 100 ewes compared with last year.

If the spring wool prices should be about the same as last year, I believe growers generally would be inclined to sell their clips.

I believe a reduction of about 20 per cent has been made by sheepmen in their cost of production in the last two years.

G. C. Morrow.

## MONTANA

Livestock have continued in comparatively good condition through the month, owing to the preponderance of mild weather, and the absence of severe storms. The country generally has needed some moisture, though enough has come for early spring forage. The first few days of April brought more or less snow and rain pretty generally, but with it a cold spell which was not so favorable for sheep and cattle that had been turned onto spring pastures. Feed reserves are low in places, and some calf losses occurred locally. Shed lambing is well along, with satisfactory results.



**Lennepe**

March 5, 1934

We have never had such a mild winter within the memory of anyone here, and feed conditions are good. We are feeding a smaller number of range sheep this winter.

Herdsmen are receiving from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per month, and camp tenders, doing the work of several camps, receive \$40.00.

In this vicinity, fewer ewe lambs were kept over last fall for breeding purposes. The average age in the ewe flocks is older than it was three or four years ago.

Not over 10 per cent of the sheep outfits in this section made any profit last year.

We were bothered more with coyotes last spring than in many years.

A. C. Grande

**IDAHO**

Good weather for ranges and live stock prevailed most of March, and at the close pastures and ranges were affording considerable feed, and live stock were in fairly good condition. All vegetation is far ahead of the season. Winter wheat is excellent in many sections. Some frosts occurred, but did little damage, as alfalfa was not far advanced. Live stock have been placed on pastures and ranges in many sections, with fairly good prospects.

**WASHINGTON**

Mild weather with no severe storms was very favorable for live stock which at the end of the month were generally in excellent condition. Lambing conditions were especially favorable in most sections. Pastures and range forage made steady growth, and winter wheat was never better in some sections. Some hard freezes at night in the eastern portion froze some grain and retarded pasture growth in places late in the month and early in April. Range is drying up in some sections.

**Nespelem**

March 25, 1934

March weather was very fine with plenty of green grass, and prospects

for feed on the spring range are very good.

In lambing done so far, about 120 per cent of lambs have been saved per 100 ewes.

We are still having about the same amount of trouble with coyotes, and there will never be any change as long as there is no bounty.

If spring wool prices should be about the same as last year, I believe growers would be inclined to consign rather than sell their clips.

In my opinion, sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production about one-third in the last two years.

William Bell.

**Roosevelt**

March 28, 1934

Feed and weather are good, but due to lack of snow, I believe the grass will dry up early.

We have had about a two per cent death loss in range ewes during the winter.

Last year we had 110 per cent of lambs saved per 100 ewes, but this spring so far, we have had about 130 per cent.

There has been no trapping of coyotes done around here this winter.

In the last two years, the cost of grazing leases on state lands has gone from 9 cents to 5 cents an acre; private lands are 25 per cent cheaper.

Eleven cents per head with board is now being paid machine shearers.

Consignment advances paid on 1934 wool are around 75 cents a head.

I should say that sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production about 20 per cent in the last two years.

J. A. Berney.

**OREGON**

Mild weather prevailed, and rains were plentiful in western counties. Eastern counties did not fare so well with storms, but there is ample moisture for the immediate needs of pastures and ranges. Grains also have made a good showing, being better than usual at this date. Some frosts were reported the beginning of April,

but without damage to live stock interests. Live stock remain in good condition generally, though rain would improve conditions east of the Cascades.

**Baker**

March 30, 1934

Feed prospects for the spring range are not very good. We need rain.

We have had about a three per cent death loss in range ewes this winter, and are about 10 per cent short in the number of ewes to lamb compared with last year. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is better by around 5 per cent.

Coyotes have been bothering us more lately. I think we need more government hunters.

If spring wool prices should be about the same as last year, I would sell my clip.

In my estimation, sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production about 25 per cent in the last two years.

If it were possible, I would be in favor of compelling every sheepman to become a member of his state and national associations.

Charles H. Colton.

**CALIFORNIA**

Unusually warm weather without precipitation proved rather unfavorable for live stock interests. A local showery condition in the northern valleys late in the month, and occasional additional rains on the northwest coast favored grasses in these parts; but elsewhere droughty conditions prevailed. Some grain was as a result turned brown prematurely. The crop season generally is unusually early, though water shortages were reported, in places. Live stock held up in good to excellent condition generally, though showing the effects of the drought in some middle and southern localities.

**Geyserville**

March 22, 1934

We have had the best feed conditions in years, and prospects for feed on the spring range are fine. Up to this date it has rained about one and one-half inches.

We had no losses in range ewes during the winter and will have about the same number of ewes to lamb as we had last year.

This year we have had 100 per cent lambs saved per hundred ewes, as compared with 60 per cent last year.

The trappers are doing excellent work here with coyotes, but are handicapped by not having the cooperation of a few adjoining counties.

The cost of grazing leases on private lands has been 15 per cent less in the last two years.

Machine shearers are being paid 12½ cents per head with board, and 13½ cents if they pay their board. Blade men also are paid 12½ cents.

Thirty-two cents for a year's staple has been paid on 1934 wool.

George H. Foote.

## NEVADA

Temperatures well above normal everywhere were conducive to rapid and early spring growth of grasses and other forage, and as a consequence live stock held up in good condition in most sections, and animals were turned onto spring pastures in considerable numbers, where they have made satisfactory improvement. The northern portion had more copious and more frequent rains and snows and the southern and some middle parts of the state are in need of moisture. Sheep shearing progressed locally, with good weather. Alfalfa is making fine growth.

Austin

March 5, 1934

Feed here is not so good and the weather has been exceptionally warm and dry. This has been the warmest February I have ever experienced, and the last two were very cold and stormy.

A wage of \$50.00 per month is paid herders, and camp tenders doing the work of two camps.

There was about the same amount of ewe lambs kept over last fall. I believe the ewes are older than usual.

Since they discontinued government trapping, coyotes have become more troublesome.

The sentiment here is against government regulation on the Public Domain.

J. C. Potts.

## UTAH

This has been one of the warmest Marches of record, and one of the driest, even over the northwestern portion where the most rain and snow are reported. In its lack of severity, the weather has been favorable on live stock, and on feed supplies; but while the spring has been rather precocious in its temperatures, dry soils have retarded the growth of forage. Live stock are generally in fairly good condition, having as a rule wintered comparatively well. Considerable numbers of cattle and sheep have been placed on lower pastures. Moisture is badly needed nearly everywhere to bring on the meadows and range grasses. Live stock that are still on feed are the only ones that are in really good condition.

La Sal

March 25, 1934

Weather and feed conditions were very favorable at first, but it is getting dry now. Spring range prospects are good if rain comes.

There has been about a ten per cent death loss in range ewes during this winter. We have about the same number of ewes to lamb. In lambing done so far, about 15 per cent more lambs have been saved per 100 ewes.

The coyotes have been more troublesome, possibly because rabbits are scarce.

About \$1.00 per fleece has been paid in consignment advances on 1934 wool.

I would estimate that sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production about 25 per cent in the last two years.

Mrs. Verona Muir &  
W. J. Murphy.

Stockton

April 2, 1934

Weather here has been unusually dry, and we must have some moisture if we are to have any prospects for feed on the spring range.

The death rate of ewes on the win-

ter range has been low, and it looks as if we are going to have a good lamb crop.

We have had an increase in the number of coyotes on the open range.

Government control of grazing on the public domain is favored in this section of the country.

I would estimate that sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production about 20 per cent in the last two years.

J. Nebeker & Sons.

## COLORADO

Moderately warm weather prevailed, and the lower country was bare of snow much of the time, though as late as the first week in April some exceptionally cold weather occurred, with some snow, which was unfavorable for live stock. Grains and ranges in much of the State, especially the western portion, are in need of moisture. Live stock wintered well generally owing to the mild winter. Lambing is progressing, and shipments to ranges and markets from feeder pens are about completed.

Steamboat Springs

March 10, 1934

Weather conditions are the best in 40 years, although the past week has been stormy and over 12 inches of snow fell. We have no winter range here, but feed what hay, grain and straw we raise here.

Hay is worth \$4.00 in the stack. Sheep are in good flesh and our losses are ery light.

Our summer range is the best to be found.

More ewe lambs were held last year.

Coyotes are more troublesome; a bounty should be placed on them and the trappers be allowed to keep the pelts.

I think it is ridiculous for the shearers to charge double to shear rams, especially the black faces.

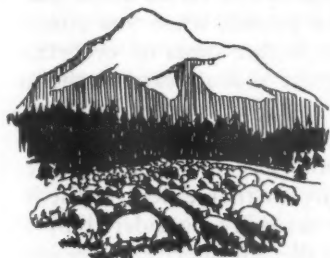
We have no herders in winter, but the man who feeds the sheep gets \$30.00 a month.

Lugon Brothers.

(Continued to page 30)

# The National Wool Marketing Corporation

## News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED



### The Wool Market

THE wool market generally, during the month of March, was very quiet indeed. The National Wool Marketing Corporation was fortunate enough through having had a number of important trades already started to have these come to a head early in March. Consequently we were able to sell two or three million pounds of wool to put our stock down to about two and one-half million pounds—which we have today. This includes all classes of wool. Reduction of our stocks to this basis enabled us, at a very important time, to send out 100 per cent on our participating statements to growers whose wools are being marketed under the Unit Marketing Plan and are not financed by government agencies. These statements were mailed out during the last week in March. The growers under the Unit Marketing Plan whose wools were financed by government agencies will receive their full 100 per cent in the participating plan within the near future.

Fortunately practically all of our non-pool consignments which were handled outside of the Unit Marketing Plan have been sold with the exception of some that are in one or two of the large grading lines. These grading lines are well sold but not far enough liquidated to enable us to send final account sales. This is the one thing we are working on today and hope to have accomplished in the near future.

On the whole, however, it is very gratifying to receive the comments from the West regarding the promptness with which we have liquidated our wools. Ever since the organization of the National, at this time of the year we have had a large stock of old wool on hand. Today before the new clip comes on the market most of the growers will have either their final account sales or the full 100 per cent on their participating statements.

It is difficult to say how much if any dividend will be going forward to them later on when everything is liquidated. Last year our dividends amounted in some instances to as high as 11 per cent. We do not anticipate this year that it will be this high. There may not be any dividends; it all depends upon the prices we are able to get for the remaining two and one-half million pounds.

We have heard some comment regarding the two or three million pounds which we sold during the past month. The intimation was made that with the market as quiet as it was and the dealers selling such a small amount of wool we would have had to sell wool for less than the market of a month or two ago in order to move this quantity. This, however, was not the case. We sold the poorest of our short fine wool which we had at 80c clean, and French Combing types at 82 and 83c clean basis, which we consider the top of the market at any time this year. We were simply fortunate enough to have two or three large deals work out in our favor at a time when the market was generally quiet, due to several weeks of development in working these trades up.

At the present time what we need is the trade from the topmakers, who ordinarily buy about 50 per cent of the domestic clip. They have been almost entirely out of the market for a long time. The business we have enjoyed has been from the regular manufacturers, but we have sold down to a basis where we have nothing of the choice type to sell to our best manufacturing trade, our stock being composed of ordinary topmaking wools. It was a known fact that on January 1st the topmakers had large stocks of undelivered tops that were sold to their customers but on which specifications for delivery had not been made. While they have made substantial deliveries since, they still have considerable weights of tops to ship out and have hesitated to go into the market to buy large weights of raw wool until they had actually delivered more of their holdings.

Today there is only about 40 million pounds of 1933 wool remaining on hand. Of this probably 10 million pounds is short Texas wool. This small supply for the manufacturers to purchase presents a very strong statistical position.

Foreign markets remain firm and are still on a basis of about 15 per cent above the relative level of this market. Unless all signs fail certainly there will be a consumptive demand in this country for a great deal more wool than what we produce plus this 40 million pounds and certainly a large amount of foreign wool will have to be imported.

Almost everyone in the textile industry believes that there will be more wool used in 1934 than was used



in 1933. This, in spite of the fact that a great many of the goods that are being sold today carry a substantial percentage of cotton. We referred to this in the last issue of the "National Wool Grower" and stated that some people figured it might displace as much as 75 million pounds. This, however, is too high an estimate. We do not believe, from the checking we have been able to do, that this cotton is going to displace over 40 or 50 million pounds of wool at the most. The great trouble is that many of these goods will be put into clothes and placed on the racks in retail stores as "all-wool." But steps are being taken now to prevent this and have the retailer know and tell his customer what percentage other than wool fibre is in the clothing. The public in general has been used to wearing all-wool clothing and we do not feel that they are going to take so kindly to cotton mixtures. While they want their clothing cheap they want it good because they have been educated to quality fabrics. It is very much to the interest of the woolgrowers in this country to see that this "all-wool" policy is continued.

### Consigning Wool versus Selling at Home

WE appreciate that the grower in the West this season is going to feel that he has quite a problem to decide on as to whether to sell his wool this year or consign.

Of course, all the government-financed wools have to be consigned and we are certainly in hopes that a large percentage of these growers will favor the National Wool Marketing Corporation with their business. Certainly as long as they have to consign it would appear to us that they should support their own organization which is doing everything to benefit them, and which sits in a position today to continue a constructive beneficial program. This organization needs this support, however, to make the most of its opportunities for the grower.

We handle no wool other than consigned wool which in itself should mean a great deal. But most of all it must be recognized by the growers that this whole plan to put wool up in price was originated by the National and certainly they can see the benefits they received from the plan. This can be carried right on.

While we are not predicting that wool prices can go up anything like they did a year ago, still there will be nothing left undone to constantly guard the growers' interests.

The grower who does not have to consign his wool and can sell it outright is going to be the one who will be puzzled as to just what to do. Doubtless he is going to look back a few years and see where values were way down to a ridiculously low level and compare the price he can get today with the price he had to take a year

or two ago. Naturally the price will look quite high to him. However, this whole recovery program is just getting well started. While wool values have had a phenomenal rise in cents per pound, when you consider the deflated dollar and the higher costs of everything today, this price is not as great as it appears on the surface. It is not our policy to go out and tell the woolgrowers that wool is going to be a great deal higher, in order to secure consignments, because none of us can definitely predict the future to that extent. But it is our policy, and should be seriously considered by the woolgrowers, to urge them all to support this organization by shipping their wool because of the direct benefits they can receive from us. We feel that as far as the selling of the wool is concerned certainly we have proven that we can merchandise it (we doubt if anyone in the wool business would challenge this statement) as well as anybody else.

Our Unit Marketing Plan gives the growers the opportunity to take the average market price during the selling season. The merchandising of the wool is done for actual cost, the balance goes to the growers' credit. Our entire effort is put toward building up this growers' industry and getting them back where their business will be a paying business rather than benefiting any group or individual in the organization.

Those who feel that prices are high today should stop to consider the possibility of a real inflationary movement in this country and consider what could happen if such a program were carried out. The Administration has in no way slowed up on the idea of increasing commodity prices and has plenty of power to bring this about.

Many people feel that there should be issued a large amount of paper currency which most people would call inflation, but the people who are advocating this are not calling it inflation as they state we could put out two or three times as much paper money as is in existence in this country and still keep the gold backing of 40 per cent (which has always been recognized as safe) behind the paper. In case anything like this should happen and two to three times as much currency is put out in this country as now exists, there would be quite a movement on the part of everybody to put this money into something more tangible. In other words, there would be a feeling that money might be cheaper and everything they could buy with money, especially commodities, would be higher, in which case wool at today's values after such a movement had been started, could appear very low rather than high. Deposits in savings banks are today greater than they have ever been. Most of the banks have all kinds of money. All it would take is some sort of a movement as outlined above to put all this currency into circulation and raise the price of almost everything; besides employing a lot of people and increasing the buying power of the nation. Accordingly, we do not feel that today's values are neces-



sarily high values because nobody knows what high values might be a little later.

The grower, through his organization, has proven what can be done and wool has been stabilized. It worked out last year and can work out this year. After wool gets in the hands of the National and the dealers in this country there is no fear of prices declining because it can be controlled to a great extent. The danger of declining wool values lies in the growers' hands during the time they have control of their own wool. For example, if all of the wool in the United States had to be shipped East there would be no question but what we could hold prices where they are and take advantage of any opportunity in the future to raise them. But where a large percentage of the wool is to be sold and dealers naturally bearing the market at this time of the year (because it is no more than human nature that they would want to buy the wool as cheaply as they possibly can) the element of danger in breaking the market is at its most serious point. To point this out more in detail, we are now experiencing a very quiet market and it is quite possible that this quiet spell could run for a month or so during the time that a large percentage of the western clip is being marketed. That is all right for the grower who has to ship his wool because his wool isn't going to be offered in the West at all. It is all right as far as the grower who naturally wants to support this whole plan and ship his wool is concerned. But the one who wants to sell out there and especially that man who is ready to sell for any price, *he is the one who can break the market.*

There will be numerous buyers in the field who have orders from manufacturers, or who are constantly offering wools direct to manufacturers. The manufacturers do not want to see wool prices lower because it would seriously upset their program and cause many cancellations from the clothing manufacturer. The buyers in the West who for example might offer wool to mills at several cents a pound in the grease below the Boston market, will be very much upset by growers' cutting prices. While they may not buy any wool it will shatter their confidence in the stability of the situation in the West and shut off any business at this end that they might anticipate. If these offerings at below market value continue to come from the West, the market can be broken and make things very difficult for this organization and the whole Farm Credit Administration plan. Therefore we should say that the maintenance of the wool market rests in the hands of the woolgrowers.

It is folly for a woolgrower to try to pick the year he will consign and the year he will sell. As a rule those who attempt it pick just the wrong year. Take for example, last year. Growers who sold early learned that the prices which appeared high to them at shearing time were really low. A similar development could take place this year and those who consign every year and support their own organization are bound to win on the average.

## Meeting of Wool Marketing Associations

### NEW MEXICO

The yearly meeting of the stockholders of New Mexico Co-operative Wool Marketing Association was held at the office of the Association in Albuquerque, Wednesday, February 7, 1934. The prices received by the members for their 1932 wool and the promising final outlook of the 1933 prices compared to the prices received by the non-members showed the great benefit of cooperation.

The following were elected directors of the association:

John P. Cauhope, Roswell, N. M.; J. J. Cordoba, Cuba, N. M.; Fred D. Huning, Los Lunas, N. M.; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M.; Silvester Mirabal, San Rafael, N. M.; Kenneth D. Oliver, Los Lunas, N. M.; Geo. W. York, Albuquerque, N. M.

The following were elected as officers of the association:

Geo. W. York, president; Fred D. Huning, vice president; I. A. McRae, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Baker, Roswell, N. M., assistant secretary; D. E. Gillespie, Roswell, N. M., assistant secretary; M. L. Norris, Clovis, N. M., assistant secretary; C. F. Dunlap, Albuquerque, N. M., assistant secretary.

It is planned to hold the next annual meeting at Roswell, N. M., February, 1935, at the same time as the meeting of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

With over 450 in attendance, a great success was registered at the annual convention of the Co-operative Wool Growers of South Dakota on February 17.

Mr. Robert Dailey was elected as a director for district 1, Griggs Davison for district 6, and Herb Clarkson for districts 8, 9, and 10.

The following are the hold-over directors:

George P. Allen, Stool; Grant W. Burns, Leola; J. E. Erickson, Fruitdale; Frank Hall, Crawford, Nebraska; James H. Lemmon, Lemmon; Paul C. Murphy, Rapid City; Frank Rake, Plankinton; Harry Thomas, Clark; and C. W. Walker, Redfield.

The officers for 1934 are:

Paul C. Murphy, Rapid City, as President; Robert Dailey, Flandreau, as Vice President; R. E. Post, Brookings, as Secretary-Treasurer; Carl Nadasdy, Brookings, as Manager.

Resolutions were adopted urging state cooperation with the Federal Government for control of predatory animals and dogs, and endorsing the Capper truth-in-fabrics bill. The association approved the proposals of the National Wool Growers Association for inclusion in the wool trade code, especially emphasizing the need of separation of speculative and consignment activities. There was a general discussion of 1934 shearing rates, but no action was taken.

It was reported that pre-shearing loans are being made by the association to a greater extent than in 1933.

### UNITED WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

The annual meeting of this association was held in February at Baltimore, Maryland. The organization has its headquarters in the Lyric Building, Richmond, Virginia, and covers the South-eastern states.

The following directors were elected:

J. W. Jones, Olney, Maryland; Brock T. White, Keezletown, Virginia; W. L. Kirby, Richmond, Virginia; W. H. Ferguson, Richmond, Virginia; Carroll Lowe, McDaniel, Maryland; J. D. Moore, Montgomery, Alabama; Will S. Moore, Lexington, Virginia; T. M. Painter, Pulaski, Virginia; and Dr. M. G. Snell, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

It was reported that the consignments handled in 1933 were 60 per cent above the previous year, and that a still larger volume of 1934 wool is expected to go through the association.

## Another Plan for Regulating Sheep Numbers

THE article by J. M. Snyder, of Lovell, Wyoming, entitled, "A Plan For Regulating the Lamb and Mutton Supply," was very interesting to me, as it must have been to all sheep-raisers, because low prices and demoralized markets are so close in our memory, and our notes and mortgages so real, that we must prepare now against another over-expansion of the industry.

For the period of years from 1923 to 1932 sheep numbers increased in the United States to an all time high of over fifty-one million head. A normal deflation of the sheep industry should have started in 1927 or 1928, but the abundant credit and boom from sky-rocketing stock markets postponed the day of reckoning. The extremely low prices we have received for lambs and wool the past few years was a result of the over-extended and over-expanded condition of the industry, intensified by the severe depression and contracted general buying power. A normal slump was due in the sheep industry, because of over-expansion. How to prevent over-production in the future, with the severe price declines, is a problem for serious thought for everyone connected with the industry.

Mr. Snyder points out that the pelting and processing of old ewes is the primary solution to this problem. I do not agree in this. The old ewe has lived her life and her productive days are practically over. True enough, she may raise another lamb, but she is here and counted, and her being here does not expand the sheep numbers except through her increase. Mortality will soon take care of her; she will soon be dead and her pelt on the fence. To my way of thinking, worry over the old ewe is like tying the cart before the horse. It is the ewe-lamb saved for future production that causes expansion or contraction of numbers of sheep in the country. I do not care who owns the sheep, or where they are, the fact remains that the number of ewe

lambs retained throughout the United States is the factor that either causes expansion or contraction.

I do not know the exact figures, but let us assume that the production of lambs in the country is thirty million head. Half of them are ewe lambs. Let us further assume that sixty per cent, or nine million are saved. Then with normal death losses, sheep numbers in the United States will remain stationary. While if seventy per cent, or ten million five hundred thousand, are retained, the sheep industry will go into expansion. If fifty per cent, or seven million five hundred thousand are saved, it will contract. A careful survey, conducted at small expense, would disclose exactly the number and ages of sheep in the country, and it would at once become apparent whether too many or too few lambs were being retained for herd replacement.

For two years, 1931 and 1932, because of economic stress, the sheepman was forced to sell ewe lambs to raise money to continue his business, and sheep numbers declined in the U. S. In the fall of 1933, because of improved wool prices, the sheepman was able to save more ewe lambs and as a result sheep numbers in the U. S. are again on the increase. Stock sheep numbers reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on Jan. 1, 1934, showed 46,468,000, or three fourths of one per cent over Jan. 1, 1933, and only 1.2 per cent less than the peak year of 1932. The strength of the lamb market in February and March of this year is due to three factors:

1. The higher pelt value, due to world wool markets.
2. A short lamb crop in 1933, because of bad weather.
3. Less lambs marketed because more ewe lambs saved.

At this time we must take the bull by the horns, and determine what steps can be taken to prevent another over-expanded condition of our business, to be followed by another collapse of prices. With curtailment of

production the battle cry of the New Deal, we must not lose this opportunity to work out a satisfactory scheme to this end. The one sure way that this can be accomplished is to prevent more ewe lambs being saved than is necessary for normal replacement to keep sheep numbers stationary. The saving of a very small per cent of ewe lambs over the normal number required, over a period of years, is what causes an over-expanded condition, and it is this relatively small number saved each year, that should have been marketed, that is the proverbial straw that breaks the back-bone of price.

My plan is that the Department of Agriculture determine exactly the number and ages of sheep in the country, and the number of ewe lambs that should be saved for replacement purposes. If not enough ewe lambs are being retained, credit facilities can be extended to enable growers to retain more ewe lambs. If too many lambs are being saved, these surplus lambs can be purchased and put on feed, or feed contracts, and marketed as mutton when fat. The lambs will pay for themselves, and the financing become a short-term, self-liquidating loan, the joy of any banker. The sheep industry thereby will be kept in a steady level of production, avoiding the swings from extreme high to extreme low. Since the larger per cent of grain raised is marketed through fat on animals' backs, the stabilization of lamb prices will have a most beneficial effect on grain values.

The same scheme can be made effective in cattle production. The production of lambs and calves are limited, however, to the number of she stuff in the country, and the orderly marketing of a small per cent of the young she stuff each year over and above that normally saved will prevent the wide swings in the cycle of numbers and price.

Russell Manger.

White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

[An estimate of numbers of ewe lambs kept for breeding from 1929 to 1932 was printed in the Wool Grower, issue of July, 1933—Editor.]



## Manipulation—The Way Out

THE N.R.A. did increase costs of fabrics and clothing. Hours were shortened and wages were increased. These matters are regulated by codes that are binding upon would-be chiselers. But resourceful men can generally find a way to beat the game while still "doing their part." Manipulation of fabrics was the way out and when other manufacturing costs were regulated under codes, chiselers could still cut costs through the use of cotton, rags, and waste in the making of fabrics sold as "all wool."

Manipulation in fabrics, using substitutes for wool, has again served as a lever to keep down wool prices. Manufacturers have again been able to piece out the wool clip with substitutes until the new clip relieved a tight situation. Without the use of substitutes for wool in the manufacture of fabrics sold as wool it would have been necessary to have purchased vast additional quantities of wool which would have meant higher wool prices. With a comparatively short domestic wool supply and a comparatively strong wool consumption, the stage seemed set for a shortage of domestic wool, large importations, and higher wool prices. But for the same old time-honored and ethically dishonored reason the natural consequence so desirable to the domestic wool grower did not follow. He was heartened by high hopes as the situation seemed made for him, but manufacturers manipulated to use less wool and more shoddy, cotton, and waste in fabrics sold as wool and the day was saved for prospective buyers of wool. The growers dream proved but a dream and chiselers beat the N.R.A.

National truth-in-fabrics legislation, had we had such legislation, would have stopped a deal of this kind, and if Congress should enact such a law it would be the beginning of a new deal for good wool merchandise which is now being crowded off the market by fabrics sold as wool and made of everything.

Senator Capper of Kansas has introduced Senate Bill 2280 in the present Congress. This is a truth-in-fabrics bill and marks Senator Capper's continued efforts in behalf of the wool grower. Senator Robert D. Carey of Wyoming has also introduced a truth-in-fabrics bill, S. 874. While these bills are slightly different, they are both for the same purposes, that is, for the protection of producers and consumers of wool, and of dealers and manufacturers of merchandise sold as wool and made of virgin wool.

Wool growers and consumers of wool, if you want truth-in-fabrics legislation, tell your representatives in Congress that you do!

Kleber H. Hadsell.

[The American Farm Bureau Federation is actively behind the Capper Bill. The Washington representative of the Farm Bureau and the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association met with representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in Washington last month for discussion of fabric legislation. Early action through the wool textile code is probable for showing fabrics' content of material other than wool. Labeling to distinguish between virgin and re-worked wool has not been agreed to by the manufacturers. It is expected that there will be hearings on the Capper Bill during April.]

## New Chief for Biological

MR. JAY N. DARLING has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture as chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey to succeed Paul G. Redington.

Mr. Redington returns to a high administrative position in the Forest Service after a seven-year's stay in the Biological Survey.

Mr. Darling, the new Survey chief, is one of the country's most famous cartoonists. For some time he has been with the Des Moines Register, in which position he was well acquainted with his fellow townsman, Henry A. Wallace.

Though not a trained biologist, Mr. Darling is an ardent sportsman and veteran duck shooter. He has been identified with many civic betterment programs in cooperation

with Iowa officials and organizations. He was chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt last year to study the conservation of wild life. This commission's report recommended work on a large number of game projects in all parts of the country, but placed chief emphasis on the enlargement and protection of breeding grounds for waterfowl and native song birds.

## Turn Your Wool Sacks

ADRIE for packing wool sacks with the seam edges on the outside is being made by wool manufacturers and handlers. The idea has advantages for the manufacturer as well as for the consignment house that must open up grading clips.

Explanation of the reasons for turning the seam side out are explained to the Wool Grower by C. J. Fawcett, of Boston.

Pack your wool sacks seam side out.

Some bags come to you that way. If they don't, be sure to turn them inside out.

Why? Well—because the mills who buy your wool want the seam side out. Again why? Here is the reason: when they take the fleeces out of the bags, they don't pull each fleece out of the mouth of the bag. They not only open the mouth of the bag but also open the side seam the whole length of the bag. If you have ever tried to run the seam you know how much easier it is to get hold of the right threads and how much easier the lock-stitch lets go when the seams are outside.

That ought to be reason enough, just to save your customer's time; but there is another reason. The easier it is for his mill workers to string the bags, the fewer pieces of cotton string will get into the wool and finally into his high priced finished goods. Some of the highest paid workers in the mill are employed in overlooking the cloth in the finishing room to see that no specks of cotton string show up. Cotton does not take the color dyes the same shade as wool and pulling out such imperfections with tweezers is mighty slow and expensive work. You men who shave know how long it takes you to get your tweezers onto one hair in your face.

That gives you some idea of what a job it must be to do that all day long on hundreds of yards of fine ladies dress goods for instance, much of which will be unnecessary if we do our part in packing our wool into bags turned seams out. And it won't cost you anything. Will you do it?



## Meeting of American Corriedale Association

THE annual meeting of the American Corriedale Association was held on February 21, at the secretary's office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

D. B. Swain of Cheyenne was elected secretary to succeed the late Frank S. King. J. H. King, Laramie, Wyoming, was re-elected as president, and Dr. Fred S. Hultz of the University of Wyoming, as vice president. It was voted to increase registration fees to 50 cents per head, of which one-half is to be used for breed promotion work.

A rule was adopted that no imported sheep be registered except upon presentation of a certificate showing previous registration, either in the New Zealand or the Australian Corriedale Association. A former rule requiring that sheep must bring a certain price to be eligible for transfer was rescinded.

Members of the association residing in the west coast states have a subsidiary organization for selection of representatives to attend the meetings of the parent association. The meeting suggested a similar plan for breeders in eastern states.

The president reported fully upon a conference he had attended at Washington, D. C., at which the Live Stock Association of America was organized as representing various classes and breeds of live stock, and to cooperate with the recently established department at Washington for promotion of foreign trade. Extensive work is being done to develop business in exporting of purebred live stock to Russia and other countries.

## Sale of Ewes

SALE of 3400 head of ewes at \$10.00 each during March was reported by the Montana Wool Growers Association. The ewes were coming two-year-olds and were purchased by Harry Coon for customers of the National Bank of Boise who are residents of the Salmon River country.

## A New Study of Big-Head

THE mysterious sheep disease of big-head continues to take a heavy annual toll from range flocks. No dependable methods of treatment have ever been worked out by the veterinary profession, nor has it been possible to give certain methods of prevention.

The lack of success in handling the big-head problem is due to the fact that the veterinary research workers have not had the necessary opportunity to learn the causes of the ailment and the conditions under which it develops. Also, the disease runs so rapidly and attacks so many animals at one time that it seldom has been possible for a qualified investigator to study cases in early and later stages or to experiment with methods of treatment.

It looks unlikely of course, that any method of treatment can be discovered that can be administered quickly enough to save the large proportion of the affected cases that usually die when the disease appears in a herd. The chief hope of the sheep owner lies in results of more extensive study of big-head by highly qualified and experienced men. Such a study which has not heretofore been possible for such men, may reveal the history and origin of the disease in such a way as to lay down helpful rules for prevention, or possibly find a useful remedy.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry recently detailed Dr. A. B. Clawson to conduct a special investigation of big-head in the states where its appearance is most common and most serious. Dr. Clawson is a highly trained pathologist. For several years he has been engaged in field and laboratory studies of plants that are poisonous to animals. Since the death of Dr. C. D. Marsh, he has been chief of the poison plant

division, and in that capacity has spent several summers at the field experiment station maintained by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Salina, Utah.

Dr. Clawson will have the aid and cooperation of the field forces of the Bureau of Animal Industry and of various state Sanitary Boards. He will be located in the west, this spring.

It will be recalled by some of the older men in the sheep business that a somewhat brief investigation was made several years ago and that some of the peculiarities accompanying the occurrence of cases of big-head were pointed out. Since that time a number of diseases that are very similar to big-head have been studied in considerable detail in various parts of the world and it is hoped that some of the things learned about them may be of material help in the present investigation.

Those who have been assigned to this task are anxious, not only to examine animals that die, but also to make observations on as many of the sick sheep as circumstances will permit and to see the animals in the various stages of illness. In this the owner of the sheep can be of assistance by notifying the men doing the work as soon as possible when cases start to develop or when the herds are to be taken on to ranges that are known to be dangerous. The purpose back of this study is to learn more about big-head and its causes, in the hope that the added knowledge will be of help to those who use the ranges where the cases occur.

Any information sent to Dr. F. E. Murray, Room 321 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, will be promptly transmitted to Dr. Clawson.

It will be especially helpful if sheep owners will communicate with Dr. Murray in advance of the time of moving sheep into areas in which big-head has broken out in other years.

## Polled Delaines

THE hornless type of Delaine Merino sheep has been bred for many years in different parts of the country but in small numbers as compared with the horned type. The polled type seems to be growing in popularity and the demand is increasing, especially among the western breeders.

Iowa breeders have specialized in this type and several thousand head of purebred polled Delaines are found in Davis County and other counties near by. The pioneer Merino breeders in Iowa were F. F. Warner at Bloomfield and A. J. Blakely at Grinnell. Back in the '90's F. F. Warner and Tyre Dabney made a trip to Ohio and bought ewes in Greene County and a ram from S. M. Cleaver at Delaware. At that time these sheep were registered in the Improved Delaine Association. The Dabney flock has grown to be the second largest flock of purebred Merinos in the United States. Other prominent breeders with long established flocks are H. L. Russell at West Grove, A. E. Bassett at Moulton, R. W. Wisdom and J. M. Jones at Bloomfield. The Jones flock started more recently but is one of the largest and a leading show flock. A great many other flocks are to be found there mostly starting from the flocks of the above breeders. V. G. Warner of Bloomfield, son of F. F. Warner, acts as secretary of their breeders' organization and owing to the close grouping of the breeders they can meet the needs of the buyer for one or a car load.

While the original stock was mostly horned, polled rams have been used for so long that now over 90 per cent of their rams are polled. They have a big, smooth, rugged sheep with open faces, growing a long staple and high quality wool. The rams will average around 175 pounds at maturity and shear 20 pounds or better. This type comes very close to the ideal for a wool and mutton combination and is very well adapted for range conditions.

Gowdy Williamson

## Stockyards Legislation

NO action has been taken upon the stockyards code by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, hearings upon which were held at Washington, March 1 to 6, and at the end of which, testimony was given by the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

During the week beginning March 12, agricultural committees of both branches of Congress held hearings on bills introduced by Senator Capper and by Congressmen Wearin and Hope for the purpose of amending the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.

Provisions contained in both the code and the various bills are chiefly designed to curtail, if not prevent, the country-purchasing of hogs by large and small packing concerns. This would be done by requiring the grading of livestock by government-licensed graders prior to sale, additional inspections, and disinterested weigh-masters at all stockyards. The code and the bills both propose the following definition of a stockyards:

Sec. 302. (a) When used in this title, the term 'stockyard' means any place, establishment, or facility, consisting of pens or other enclosures and their appurtenances, in which live cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules, or goats are received, held, or kept for or incident to, or in connection with, purchase, sale, holding, feeding, watering, receiving, marketing, delivery, weighing, handling, or shipment in commerce, and where the total number of livestock handled in any one week is 250 head or more: Provided, That the term 'stockyard' shall not include farmers' pens or corrals, or those places, establishments, or facilities operated by or for common carriers for the sole purpose of loading, unloading, reloading, feeding, watering, or resting livestock where no buying or selling of, or trading in, livestock is done or permitted, or facilities at slaughtering establishments used for the sole purpose of holding livestock preliminary to its slaughter at or in the slaughtering establishment where such livestock is received.

It will be seen that the above definition, technically interpreted, would make a public stockyards of every railroad loading yards in the country if a single transaction were made therein, and if as much as one double-deck car of sheep was shipped therefrom during any one week or the year.

The Capper and Wearin bills provide that all parties doing business at public stockyards must operate under licenses granted by the Department of Agriculture, and also propose that no new stockyards or new commission firms shall be established without the approval of the Secretary.

Opposition to the proposed definition of a stockyards was presented before both committees for western growers on March 22-23 by Messrs. W. P. Wing of California, J. A. Hooper of Utah, and J. B. Wilson of Wyoming. Proponents of the Capper Bill at that time agreed that the language of the definition of a stockyards should be changed to avoid interference with present marketings methods in the western states, and to confine the provisions of the bill to hog-buying operations as was the admitted intent.

Several weeks ago an official investigation of the effects of the direct marketing of hogs was initiated by the Department of Agriculture. The final report is expected during the next few months. Some members of the House Committee on Agriculture have expressed their intention of opposing the recommendation of any bills relating to stockyards until the report on direct marketing is available.

So far, no report has been made by either of the committees, but some action during the present session is not improbable. Officials of organizations in the western states would do well to have their senators and congressmen understand that it would be very injurious to have the above definition of a stockyards made a part of any law that may be passed.



## Conference on Wool Trade Code Provisions

**A**N informal conference on wool trade code provisions was held at Chicago on March 19. This conference was for the purpose of discussing growers' and dealers' views and interests in advance of the official hearing scheduled to be held at Washington before the approval of the wool trade code.

It was announced by the N.R.A. and A.A.A. officials that the National Wool Trade Association would be expected to submit provisions of fair trade practices by March. Recently, it has been announced that this time has been extended.

In the conference at Chicago, the wool growers were represented by a committee of the National Wool Growers Association made up of J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, J. A. Hooper of Utah, and W. P. Wing of California. Charles Redd of Utah, and Clair Hotchkiss of Colorado were present during part of the discussion. The secretary of the National Wool Growers Association also attended.

While no agreement was reached on some of the code proposals that had been submitted for the wool growers, yet considerable progress was made. It was agreed that the question of complete separation of speculation and consignment activities would have to be disposed of at Washington during official hearings. On many of the other questions, agreement was reached, or substantial progress made, toward a satisfactory arrangement.

Following the close of the conference, Mr. Wilson, who acted as chairman of the growers committee, stated:

"In considering the code of fair trade practices for wool dealers, we found the wool trade had included many excellent provisions with which we were in complete agreement. However, there were some provisions regarding charges and handling of both consigned and speculative wools with which the committee of the National Wool

Growers Association could not agree, and these controversial points will have to be taken up with the N.R.A. when the code is under consideration. The wool trade incorporated in their code most of the suggestions adopted by the national convention in Salt Lake last January. We are hopeful the N.R.A. and the A.A.A. will include in the code the provisions which our committee feels are of great importance to safeguard the interests of the wool growers of this country. It was surprising to find that the committee representing the wool growers and the committee representing the trade were in agreement on so many points."

## Filling Lambs for Sale at the Markets

(Continued from page 13)

would still be the same weight feeding lambs at the end of the feeding period. So if we feed lambs 40 days, it takes 80 pounds of energy feed, but if we feed 80 days it takes 160 pounds of energy feed. So taking into consideration the amount of roughage and concentrates available, we must fatten lambs quickly to conserve feed. Our Colorado feeders used to feed lambs seven months or 200 days but today we have many Colorado feeders finishing lambs in 90 days with less total feed and more profit. Also the commercial feed lots around Omaha and Chicago that used to feed lambs 80 to 90 days at a cost far too high because of long feeding are now using molasses feeding methods together with feeds higher in protein and getting fatter lambs in 40 to 50 days at cost profitable to the lamb owner.

In closing we have seen many changes take place in the West in the manner of handling lambs and in breeding better quality and better woolled lambs. Our transportation facilities are also improving each year. The packers' methods of buying, killing and selling lambs are continually improving, especially in the face of very cheap meats,

poultry and eggs. So it is proper that the methods of our feed yards should improve by experience and justify our existence by assisting you men in marketing your lambs more profitably to yourselves and of benefit to the industry.

## Coyote Bounty Requested

**C**OYOTES are very hardy and prolific. I helped to dig out one den of nine pups; probably larger litters have been unearthed elsewhere. Considering that the annual sheep increase is less than one per cent, it is absolutely necessary that a lot of coyotes must be destroyed each year or the western states will, in the near future, not be fit to raise sheep or any kind of farm or ranch fowls.

Fur prices are low and offer little reward for hunting coyotes. Government appropriations have been greatly reduced. It looks as if it would soon be absolutely necessary to have as much of the public funds spent in the western states for control of coyotes as has been spent in the past, or in some localities it will not be safe for children to walk to and from school.

Here is what would help: Secure the passage of a bill by Congress appropriating two million dollars as a fund for coyote bounties of \$2.50 each (pups at the same rate). This amount could be apportioned to the states in lots of not over \$25,000 at one time whenever the state shall appropriate a similar amount for coyote bounties.

Gillette, Wyo.

P. M. Pedersen.

## Yearling Ewes for Sale

3500 Cross Bred and  
1000 Rambouilletts

Will sell all or part after shearing or trade for ewe lambs to be delivered next fall.

**MONTGOMERY RANCH**  
Manderson, Wyoming



## The Early Spring Lamb Crop of 1934

March Report by Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture

THE early spring lamb crop of 1934 in the principal early lambing states as a whole, is a little larger than the early crop of 1933, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture as of March 1. The condition of early lambs about March 1, this year, averaged somewhat better than did the 1933 lambs a year earlier. There is considerable difference in the relative situations in the different early lambing areas this year from that of the previous two years. In California and the other far western states, weather and feed conditions the past winter have been exceptionally good and much above either 1933 or 1932. In the southeastern states the early lambing season this year was much less favorable than for some years. Unusually cold weather in February cuts off the supply of green feed and checked the growth of lambs and pastures will be late. In Texas old feed has been very short and new feed late in starting. In general, the market movement of early lambs from the west will be somewhat earlier than last year and from other sections somewhat later.

Conditions in the important early lambing states are reported as follows:

**CALIFORNIA**—The early lamb crop this year is probably a little larger than that of 1933, the decrease in ewes being more than offset by an increase in lambs saved. Weather and feed conditions since November have been exceptionally favorable over most of the early lambing areas and in sharp contrast to conditions for several years. The South San Joaquin Valley, however, failed to get the early rains that covered most of the state and feed conditions there have been very poor, and the early lambs there have not done well. Eastern shipments will probably start the latter part of March and the average date of the eastward movement will be earlier than last year, with more shipped in April and less in June. The proportion of feeder lambs in the eastern shipments is expected to be much smaller than last year and the quality of the slaughter lambs higher than for some years.

**ARIZONA**—Weather and feed conditions have been very favorable and the early lambs have developed rapidly. Shipments in March and April will be at least as large as last year but a larger proportion may go to middle western markets. Quality of the lambs exceptionally good.

**SOUTHEASTERN STATES**—The early winter was fairly favorable but February and early March were unusually cold. Grain pastures were frozen down and other pastures have hardly started. The proportion of ewes lambing before March 1 was considerably below the large proportion of last year and the development of the early lambs has been rather slow although dry feed supplies have been ample. In general, it is expected marketings will be later than last year and the quality of lambs not as good unless weather conditions during the next two months should be exceptionally favorable.

**TENNESSEE**—The lamb crop will be somewhat smaller than last year and the average date of lambing considerably later. Weather during February was very unfavorable for early lambs. All green feed was killed and pastures will be late.

**KENTUCKY**—Lamb crop is a little larger but later than last year. Feed conditions and prospects poor due to unusually cold February. Condition of ewes and lambs early in March below average and death losses above average. Favorable weather needed for next two months, or quality of lambs will be lower than usual. Market movement will be late.

**VIRGINIA**—The lamb crop will be smaller than last year. Lambing was later than last year and the development of the lambs has been slow due to exceptionally cold February. Green feed lacking and pastures will be late.

**CORN BELT STATES**—The winter was generally mild and open in the early lambing areas and feed plentiful. Ewes wintered well and early lambs did well up to March 1. Moisture generally needed to start pastures. In Missouri, the lamb crop is a little larger than last year and growth has been favorable.

**NORTHWESTERN STATES**—Weather conditions in Idaho, Washington and Oregon during the past winter were exceptionally good and prospects are favorable for early range feed. Early lambing conditions were very good and much above last year.

**IDAHO**—Winter was warm and open and the shed lambing areas had little snow and no freezing temperatures. Early lamb crop larger than last year. Rains in February made some range feed available and early range is 30 days ahead of normal. Losses of ewes and lambs very small. Market movement will probably be much earlier than last year.

**WASHINGTON**—Early lamb crop larger than last year. Winter exceptionally favorable and ewes in excellent condition. Marketings of lambs will probably be earlier than last year.

**OREGON**—Winter weather was good and feed generally plentiful. Lambing was

smaller than last year. Rain is needed to assure spring range. Early lambs developing much better than last year.

**TEXAS**—While the winter was mild in the principal sheep territory, old feed was very short and new feed will be late. Early lambing considerably reduced and early lambs have not done well. Sheep are in poor condition and the marketing of grass fat yearlings and wethers will be late and probably in much smaller volume than last year.

## Lambs at San Angelo Fat Stock Show

THERE was a large and high class display of fat Texas lambs at the San Angelo show, March 4-7.

The Champion Fat Lamb of the San Angelo Fat Stock Show was fed by Otis Woodall, a student of vocational agriculture in the Mertzon High School where H. L. Williams is instructor. The lamb came from the Bud Ellis ranch in Schleicher county. It commanded a world's record price when sold in the auction ring for \$1.54 per pound. The lamb weighed 100 pounds and brought the exhibitor \$22 in premiums.

There were 127 fat lambs entered in the single lamb class of the show in which twelve prizes were offered, while 718 sheep were entered in all classes. Three hundred and sixty-nine sheep were sold at auction for \$2,935.02 or an average of 9.3c per pound which compares very favorably with prices paid in any livestock shows. The lambs averaged 80 pounds.

### The Winners

Fat Lambs, Single Classes: Otis Woodall, Mertzon, 1st; J. S. Cole, Jr., Sterling City, 2nd; Oliver Bierschwale, Sterling City, 3rd; Bennie Harkey, Mertzon, 4th; Lloyd King, Sterling City, 5th; Hayden Ellis, Mertzon, 6th; Banning Wade, Eldorado, 7th; R. V. Allison, Wall, 8th; Herbert Mills, Sterling City, 9th; John Randle, Sterling City, 10th; Banning Wade, Eldorado, 11th; J. P. Abernathy, Sterling City, 12th.

Best 5 Lambs Fed by One Boy: Herbert Harkey, Mertzon, 1st; Cecil Moore, Eldorado, 2nd; Banning

Wade, Eldorado, 3rd; Gene Koy, Eldorado, 4th.

Best 15 Lambs Exhibited by One County: Irion, 1st; Sterling, 2nd; Schleicher, 3rd; Tom Green, 4th.

## Views on Packer Feeding

A NUMBER of last winter's conventions adopted resolutions criticising and objecting to packers' finishing of live stock. It has been felt that having their supplies in their own feed lots upon which they can draw as needed enables packers to avoid advancing prices as might otherwise be done in times of short supplies at the markets.

The Idaho Wool Growers Association received the following comment upon its resolution from W. A. Netsch of Armour and Company, and E. A. Cudahy, Jr., for Cudahy Packing Company:

### Armour and Company

As a matter of general principle, we are inclined to agree with that part of the resolution that expresses the hope that the production and feeding of livestock shall be left to those personally interested in that industry. We believe, however, that the packer feeding lambs has a stabilizing effect on live prices, rather than causing lower prices, as the packer has his money tied up in feeding lambs just the same as the producer feeds, and it is to his interest to market them at a favorable price.

Our lamb feeding operations have been on a very small scale and have been undertaken merely as a matter of protection to our business. In recent years, the fall movement of lambs to feed lots has been very slow. The lack of feeder demand indicated that the receipts would probably be light during some of the winter months so that we felt we should have some stock available to supply our customers.

The inability on the part of many feeder buyers to purchase lambs for feeding in recent years, has been a serious handicap to many growers of Western lambs. A number of these growers and feeders have been in serious distress and have urged us to purchase their lambs and assist in feeding operations, and we believe that we have rendered them and the industry a service by doing so.

Our lamb feeding operations have been conducted on a modest scale and if continued in the future, will likely continue to be so, unless unexpected conditions arise.

### Cudahy and Company

Of course, every packer views his own difficulties and each one has his own prob-

lems when it comes to obtaining supplies of livestock. However, it seems to me, as a general proposition, that in the middle west in territory adjacent to terminal markets all packers should, in the interest of harmony, discontinue the feeding of livestock.

In the case of The Cudahy Packing Company, I am afraid it would be very difficult for us to get the proper quality and selection during certain seasons of the year, if we discontinued feeding cattle and lambs for Salt Lake, San Diego and Los Angeles plants. We do not do it on an extensive scale, but we do find it necessary to protect ourselves to the extent of a small fraction of our requirements.

## New Wool Test is Guide for Sheep Breeders

THE statement which follows was released for publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 13 last:

By the application of a simple method, coupled with the assistance of dry-cleaning establishments, sheep breeders may determine, from a small sample, the clean-wool yield and density of the fleeces of their sheep.

This is the judgment of Dr. John I. Hardy of the U. S. Department, fiber technologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has been seeking to develop a rapid and inexpensive test for the density of fleece and for clean wool yield.

The procedure consists in shearing, with clippers, a swath of wool one inch wide and four inches long from the side of the sheep, weighing the sample, dry-cleaning it by the ordinary dry-cleaning process, and weighing it again. From the difference between the two weights, the percentage of yield of clean, dry wool can be computed for the sample. This percentage, when applied to the weight of the fleece, shows approximately how much clean wool the fleece will yield. This information is of practical value in selecting breeding animals. The wool sample is taken from a measured area of skin and furnishes the basis for calculating the weight of clean, dry wool per square inch of skin surface as an expression of the density of the fleece.

It was found, in practice, that dry cleaning of the wool holds advantages over the more commonly used scouring method, in that a greater number of wool samples may be handled in a given period.

A measure of the density per cubic inch of the fleece may be obtained by dividing the weight of clean wool per square inch by the original length of the staple.

While this method may be of assistance to these interested in commercial shrinkage, says Dr. Hardy, it is primarily intended for those who are seeking a measuring stick to

guide them in building up a flock of sheep producing dense, heavy-shearing, light-shrinking fleeces. The method is applicable to all breeds of sheep.

## Final Figures on the 1933 Wool Crop

REVISED figures on 1933 wool production were published last month by the United States Department of Agriculture. They show 16,500,000 pounds more wool than was estimated in the early part of last year. This change, the report shows, was mainly due to much more fall shearing in the fall of 1933 in Texas and California than was done in 1932.

The 1933 total of shorn wool was 19 million pounds above the final estimate for 1932, but 7 million pounds below the 1931 production. Pulled wool (from sheep slaughtered) was 64,200,000 pounds in 1933, or 7 million pounds below 1932.

### The complete report follows:

The production of wool in the United States in 1933 amounted to 428,930,000 pounds of which 364,730,000 pounds was shorn wool and 64,200,000 pounds pulled wool, according to the estimate of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. In 1932 the total production was 412,540,000 pounds of which shorn wool was 345,440,000 pounds and pulled wool 67,100,000 pounds. Total production in the peak year of 1931 was 438,328,000 pounds consisting of 372,228,000 pounds shorn wool and 66,100,000 pounds of pulled wool.

The estimated numbers of sheep shorn in 1933 was 44,771,000 head or about one per cent more than the number shorn in 1932. The weight of wool per sheep shorn in 1933 was 8.15 pounds compared with 7.77 pounds in 1932.

The increase in the final estimate of shorn wool for 1933 over the preliminary estimate prepared in July, 1933, was caused largely by the marked increase in fall shearing in Texas and California over what was estimated in July and in the increased amount of wool shorn at commercial feeding plants. The estimated amount of wool shorn in the fall of 1933 in Texas is 14,850,000 pounds, compared with 5,050,000 pounds shorn in the fall of 1932. The estimated amount of wool shorn in California in the fall of 1933 is 3,387,000 pounds compared with 2,331,000 pounds shorn in the fall of 1932. The amount of wool shorn at commercial feeding stations during 1933, as reported by these stations, was 3,834,000 pounds compared with 1,270,000



pounds in 1932. As a result of the large proportion of Texas sheep shorn in the fall of 1933, and the small proportion in the fall of 1932, the amount of wool per sheep shorn in 1933 of 9.5 pounds was unusually large.

The accompanying table shows the estimated wool production, weight per fleece and number of sheep shorn for 1931, 1932, and 1933, by states and the amount of wool pulled for the United States.

Considerable wool was taken by concerns who did not handle any government-loaned clips and whose volume, therefore, was not included in reports received by the Farm Credit Administration.

The 1934 plan was in effect before commencement of shearing. This fact, together with the increase in

weary 65 miles afoot, camping out as before. He had no complaint to make and set out as cheerfully on his return journey as though he were making the trip in a large 1934 sedan. (The Co-Operator).

## Mr. Poole's Compliments to the Brain Trust

NONE of the many schemes for controlled production concern sheep, and it is improbable that ovine property will be dragged into the meshes of an encircling net already embracing cotton, wheat, cattle, hogs, corn, barley, butter, and the grain sorghums. Eventually, the process tax heresy will be relegated to the limbo of defunct controversy to keep company with the equalization fee and the export debenture plan, but it is a popular, irresistible force at the moment, only a small minority greeting it with skeptical grunts and shrugs. Should controlled production demonstrate efficacy, sheep may be involved; their owners be merged into an army of producers to be converted into beneficiaries of federal benevolence. Modern Merlins invading the sphere of agricultural economics have, however, yet to demonstrate their wizardry. They offer a large and varied assortment of conflicting theories on which few agree, though many carry a plausibility. These are not only palmy days for sheepmen, but for that higher order of humanity, the professional brain trusters element that have never enjoyed more bounteous honoria or attracted bigger audiences.

J. E. Poole.

## Thomas E. Wilson Discusses Packers' Profits

PROFITS in the meat packing industry are often discussed. Reports of individual concerns, and sometimes general statements, lay great stress upon the fact that profits

STATE	PRODUCTION, LBS			WT. PER FLEECE <sup>1</sup>			NUMBER OF SHEEP SHORN <sup>2</sup>		
	1931 (000)	1932 (000)	1933 (000)	1931 LBS.	1932 LBS.	1933 LBS.	1931 (000)	1932 (000)	1933 (000)
Montana.....	38,313	32,300	33,276	9.9	9.5	9.4	3,870	3,400	3,540
Idaho.....	19,419	16,500	17,372	9.1	8.5	8.6	2,134	1,940	2,020
Wyoming.....	36,000	31,513	29,808	10.0	9.1	9.2	3,600	3,463	3,240
Colorado.....	13,541	12,320	12,774	7.8	7.7	8.3	1,736	1,600	1,539
New Mexico.....	16,632	16,884	17,430	6.6	6.7	7.0	2,520	2,520	2,490
Arizona.....	5,520	5,220	4,988	6.0	6.0	5.8	920	870	860
Utah.....	23,940	18,160	17,630	9.0	8.0	8.6	2,660	2,270	2,050
Nevada.....	8,880	7,125	6,708	8.0	7.5	7.8	1,110	950	860
Washington.....	6,192	5,506	5,640	9.6	9.1	9.2	645	605	613
Oregon.....	22,000	17,982	18,105	8.8	8.1	8.5	2,500	2,220	2,130
California.....	26,095	24,219	24,032	7.2	7.2	7.7	3,622	3,370	3,128
WESTERN.....	216,532	187,729	187,763	8.6	8.1	8.4	25,317	23,208	22,470
Texas.....	53,360	57,105	74,800	7.8	8.1	9.5	6,836	7,050	7,875
So. Dakota.....	8,820	8,768	9,200	8.4	8.0	8.0	1,050	1,096	1,150
13 WESTERN SHEEP STATES.....	278,712	253,602	271,763	8.4	8.1	8.6	33,203	31,354	31,495
Ohio.....	15,453	15,455	15,810	8.5	8.1	8.2	1,818	1,908	1,928
UNITED STATES TOTAL.....	372,228	345,440	364,730	8.04	7.77	8.15	46,284	44,431	44,771
PULLED WOOL.....	66,100	67,100	64,200	3.24	3.34	3.30			

<sup>1</sup>For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and per lamb shorn during the year.

<sup>2</sup>Includes fleeces shorn at commercial feeding plants.

A total of 289,000,000 pounds of 1933 wool was handled by 32 houses that were approved last year to receive consignments of wools carrying loans from government agricultural credit agencies. This included all the wools handled by these 32 houses. A part of the clip had been sold before the announcement of the Farm Credit Administration plan.

volume of government sheep loans during the past twelve months probably will mean that about 100 million pounds of the 1934 clip is under government loans and will be required to be consigned. Indications are that a large proportion of free wools will also be shipped on consignment this year.

## A Real Co-operator

THE Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are co-operators at heart. The meeting of the New Mexico Co-Operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. was called for 10:00 A. M. Wednesday, February 7th. On Saturday, February 3rd, Juan Domingo Chinana, an Indian aged about 65 years came into our office and greatly regretted that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting. He

signed a proxy, rested but a short half hour, and expressed his faith in the Co-Op. and thought it good business. He had left home early the day before at Jemez Pueblo, a distance of 65 miles from Albuquerque and had walked the entire distance. He had camped overnight along the way. It was necessary for him to start right back as he herds his own sheep, and had prevailed upon a friend to watch them while he made the trip. Unless so fortunate as to be picked up by some sympathetic automobilist, he would be compelled to cover the



per dollar of meat sales are so very small. But little is said of the frequent turnover of capital in the meat industry. An unimportant amount of net profit per dollar of sales might mean a large annual earning on capital in view of the fact that money in this business is turned over so much more often than in most industries. The live stock producer really has less than one capital turnover per year.

In a radio address recently delivered for the Institute of American Meat Packers, Mr. Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson and Company referred to packers' profits in this way:

The profits made last year were only about enough to offset the losses incurred in 1931 and 1932, and so for the last three years as a whole the industry has operated practically on a break-even basis. For that matter, about one company out of three lost money even last year.

At no time during the past ten years have packers' profits from all sources, either on a basis of return on investment or on the basis of profits on sales, equalled the average rate of return for all manufacturing industries.

Income tax returns show that the packers' average rate of profit on sales during that ten-year period was only about one-fifth the rate earned by all manufacturing industries and that the packers' rate of return on investment was about half that of the average industry.

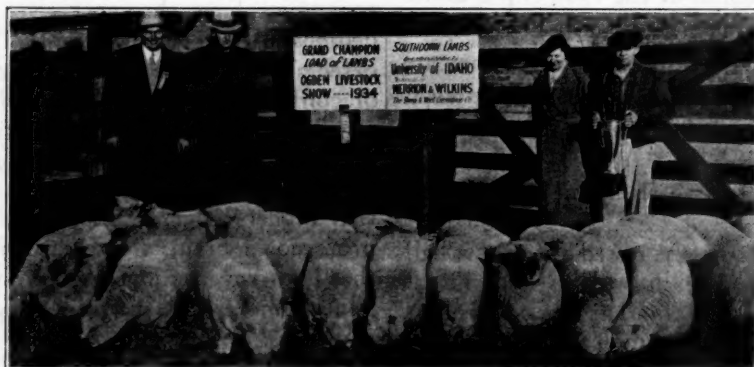
## Test of Sheep Branding Fluids

J. F. WILSON,  
University of California

A SECOND experiment to determine the durability and solubility of certain kinds of sheep marking fluids has just been completed at

the University of California. All the brands were applied to purebred Rambouillet ewes on April 27, 1933. The results of the experiment are set forth in the table below. In interpreting the results it should be borne in mind that not all of the fluids tested were claimed to be soluble in

Branding Substance	Manufacturer	Condition at 6 months	Condition at 11 months (Mar. 19, 1934)	Solubility
Mrs. Stewart's Bluing		Obliterated at 1 mo.		
Mintra Black	Minehart Traylor Co., Denver	Legible	Fairly legible	Insoluble
G. and H. Black				
Red	G. and H. Paint Co., 253 Summer St., Boston	Obliterated at 2 mos.		
Green				
Blue				
Lincoln Durable	Lincoln Paint and Color Co., Lincoln, Nebr.			
Sheep Marker				
Black		Legible	Fairly legible	Insoluble
Green		Legible	Trace	Insoluble
Yellow		Legible	Fairly legible	Insoluble
Blue				
Red		Legible	Faint trace	Insoluble
		Legible	Trace	Insoluble
Black	Carbide and Chemical Co., 30 E. 42nd St., New York	Discernible	Obliterated	



IDAHO UNIVERSITY'S CHAMPION LAMBS

The above pen of pure-bred Southdown lambs won the championship at Ogden Live Stock Show, held January 5-11.

In the background, left to right, are: Russell Wilkins, Professor Hickman, Mrs. Wilkins, and Stanley Brown, the shepherd at the University of Idaho.

These lambs were dropped within a period of 30 days, the middle of March to the middle of April. They, with their mothers, were run on sweet clover pasture from about May 1 until about August 1 when they were weaned and put into dry lot and started on a light feed of grain. They were kept in dry lot until the time of the Ogden Show, being fed on a grain mixture largely of barley, oats and bran; alfalfa hay and roots. These lambs weighed 88.8 pounds when sold in Ogden. They sold for 13 cents to Merriam and Wilkins Sheep Commission Company. Merriam and Wilkins Sheep Commission Company donated a number of these lambs to the National Wool Growers Association for their annual banquet.

scouring. Some were submitted merely to test their suitability for branding purposes and represent only the manufacturer's tentative formulae. Others are presumably finished products and have been advertised as such. An unusually bad season for blow flies necessitated ending the test at about 11 months instead of 12. Each brand was applied on the back and either the shoulder or side of the sheep.

Observations were made at the end of 6 months and again just before shearing. The brands were then shorn off and submitted to a scouring test simulating the commercial process as closely as possible.

Reports of other tests of branding fluids were given in the National Wool Grower for May, 1932; and September, 1931.

## Merrion & Wilkins

"World's Largest Exclusive Sheep  
Commission Co."

Are General Agents for

WM. G. DAVIDSON & CO.

Boston — Philadelphia — Bradford, Engand

Established handlers and consignees for Wool Growers  
using Federal Finance — Like  
Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation  
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank  
Producers Credit Corporation

Cash advances made on free wools

**"Davidson For Distinctive Sales"**

## Merrion & Wilkins

Union Stock Yards

OGDEN :: DENVER :: CHICAGO

THE Merrion and Wilkins Sheep Commission Company announce their entry into the wool commission business, with offices at Ogden, Denver, and Chicago. This move, they announce was made at the suggestion of numerous customers for whom they have been selling lamb shipments since they started in the sheep commission business in 1926.

The firm announces that they will handle wool only on commission, doing no buying whatever. Sales of consigned wool will be handled by W. G. Davidson and Company of Boston, Philadelphia, and Bradford, England. The Davidson firm, Mr. Wilkins has announced, has agreed to purchase no grease wool and to handle consignments only for Merrion and Wilkins.

Davidson and Company handled government-financed wools in 1933, and will do so this year.

## Ship Your WOOL

- TO -

## C. J. FAWCETT

WE HANDLE WOOL ON  
CONSIGNMENT ONLY

The dictionary says the world commission means "trust" and also "compensation of an agent," and so in the truest meaning of the word we are "commission" merchants handling other peoples' wool in trust for compensation as an agent.

Fifteen years experience handling consigned wools exclusively has secured for us the cream of the mill outlets.

Correspond with Boston office or get in touch with closest western representative.

J. S. BLACKWOOD.....	Chinook, Montana
J. E. FOSTER .....	Harlowton, Montana
W. A. CONWELL .....	Big Timber, Montana
C. A. DYER .....	Cascade, Montana
HARRY MAGRUDER .....	Glasgow, Montana
WM. KISSICK .....	Worland, Wyoming
W. SCOTT ANDERSON.....	Boise, Idaho
E. RAY LYMAN.....	Parowan, Utah
GEORGE O. SLETTEN .....	Buffalo, South Dakota
OSCAR N. SAMPSON.....	Lemmon, South Dakota

Office and Warehouse:

53 FARGO STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 16)

### NEW MEXICO

Mild, dry weather prevailed, and ranges have suffered from the lack of precipitation especially in southern and eastern sections. Live stock are poor in the south, much of it having been moved to other ranges, though losses have not been great, due to the mild weather. Only the higher regions, now covered with snow, promise good spring pastures. Live stock water supplies are low in the south, this being one of the driest Marches of record nearly everywhere.

#### Cuba

March 8, 1934

Weather on the range is fine and there is enough feed. Conditions here are better than they have been for the past two or three years.

There is a smaller number of range sheep getting feed this winter.

Herders are paid \$20.00 per month, and camp tenders, \$15.00. The camp tenders do the work for one camp.

A smaller number of ewe lambs was kept over last fall for breeding purposes.

We are having about the same amount of trouble with coyotes. They do plenty of damage to the sheep.

Alfredo I. Montoya

### ARIZONA

Mild weather prevailed, with some cold nights but not damagingly cold to forage and general plant growth. Vegetation is well advanced, because thus far moisture has been ample, but this is only temporary, and more storms are needed nearly everywhere. Sheep are still pastured in central and southern portions. A good snow came to the northern portion the first few days of April, but the southern part needs rain. Mountain live stock wintered better than expected. Spring ranges average in fairly good condition.

### Flagstaff

March 26, 1934

Feed conditions here are fair, but our water is short and we must have more rain than we have had to date.

We have had an open winter and our percentage of death loss in range ewes has been light. We have about the same number of ewes to lamb this year as last and have about a normal amount of lambs saved per 100 ewes.

Due to a lack of funds in the predatory animal department, coyotes have been more troublesome this year.

The cost of grazing leases on state lands has been cut 50 per cent for two years.

In regard to shearing, we pay plant men 16 cents per head. This covers shearers pay and board, machinery, sacks, and all labor while the sheep are at the plant. The shearer receives 9 cents.

Thirty to thirty-two and three-fourths cents per pound has been paid on 1934 wool.

It is my opinion that the administration of the public domain for grazing should be in the hands of the Forest Service.

In my estimation, I should say that sheepmen have been able to reduce their cost of production about 20 per cent, outside of interest, in the last two years.

T. E. Pollock.

### WESTERN TEXAS

A general rain and snow storm occurred on the 24th to 26th, being snow northward from Lubbock and over the Panhandle. But the region from Alpine to Fort Stockton is still dry. The weather has been favorable on live stock, excepting a cold rain from San Angelo to Sonora the 25th caused some loss of lambs and newly shorn sheep and goats. Some herds lost as much as 25 per cent, though most losses were much lighter. The kid crop is estimated as the lightest in many years around Sonora.

#### Laguna

March 15, 1934

Although 1933 was an exceptionally good year, since January 1 of

this year we have had very little moisture, high dry winds, and the feed is short.

We have a larger number of range sheep getting feed this winter.

More ewe lambs were held over last fall for breeding purposes than in previous years. I think the average age in ewe flocks would be above that of previous years.

I should think that most all sheep men made a small profit last year.

I enjoy reading the National Wool Grower and wish to express my appreciation here.

Haven Friday.

### San Angelo

March 15, 1934

The range is short, and barring one inch of rainfall in February, it has been very dry for the past 14 months.

Most all of our sheep are on feed.

Ranch wages are about \$25.00 per month.

Compared with previous years, about 50 per cent less ewe lambs were kept over last fall for breeding purposes.

The lamb crop in general will be short.

The wool clip for 1934 is about normal to 10 per cent under that of 1933, with very little contracting.

C. W. Garrison.

### Dermott

March 27, 1934

About one inch of rain fell March 1, and about two inches fell March 25, so there is a prospect of good grass and weeds.

We have not had much loss in ewes, and will have about the same number of ewes to lamb. In lambing done so far, a good percentage of lambs have been saved.

We have had more trouble with coyotes. Government poison killed the dogs, but didn't kill many coyotes.

Machine shearers are paid 10 cents per head and shearers pay board.

H. E. Greenfield.



## The California Ram Sale

MAY 23 and 24 have been announced as the dates of the annual Far Western Ram Sale, at Sacramento, California, under the management of the California Wool Growers Association. The catalog will be obtainable on May 2, from Secretary W. P. Wing, 595 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Fourteen hundred head have been listed. Hampshires are most numerous in the sale, but there also will be offered good selections of Suffolks, Shropshires, Rambouillets, Corriedales, Romneys, and Romeldales. A few Dorsets and Southdown also are included.

The auctioneer is Colonel Arthur W. Thompson of Nebraska, well known through his services at the National Ram Sale at Salt Lake City since 1929.

## Hampshire Association Pays

THE American Hampshire Association recently sent \$100.00 for the support of the work of the National Wool Growers Association.

Secretary Comfort Tyler writes: "I know every member of our executive committee appreciates what our National Association is doing for the sheep and wool industry. We hope later to be able to send a further contribution."

Volume 31 of the Hampshire Flock Record was recently sent to press with 2,000 more pedigrees than the previous volume. Mr. Tyler reports that the Hampshire Association affairs are in good shape, and breeders are receiving an unusual inquiry for rams.

## Feeder Lambs Contracted

A FEEDER lamb contract at 7 cents per pound was reported from Deer Lodge, Montana during the first week of March.

Between 9,000 and 10,000 head were included in the deal for delivery from September 25 to October 20.

## Lamb Markets in March

Omaha — Chicago — Kansas City — Denver

### Omaha

AFTER hitting the season's peak of \$9.90 on the first day of March (the highest paid here since June 3, 1931), fat lamb prices hit the toboggan and at the month-end they were 75@85 cents lower than at the close of February. The spurt on the opening day proved to be the only roar of the proverbial March lion insofar as the lamb market was concerned.

In the first ten days of trading values declined a full dollar. Part of the loss was regained in a mid-month rally, but the gains were erased in short order by subsequent losses. During the latter half of the month, prices hung closely to the \$9.00 level, with brief fluctuations above and below that level. Final sales were at \$8.85@9.00, to which level they were boosted on the final two days of trading, after having moved at a flat \$8.75 mark for the greater part of the final week, with no discrimination in regard to weight or quality. Fresh shorn lambs closed at \$7.00@7.25, while fall shorn brought \$7.50. An increase in the number of clippers was evident as the month waned, and there was an increasing tendency to widen the spread between woolled and shorn kinds.

The first of the 1934 crop of lambs, which arrived the latter part of the month, were absorbed for the Easter trade. All were of the native variety, and sold from \$10.50 to \$11.25, in contrast with \$7.00 and \$7.50 for the first springers a year ago. The only western spring lambs to arrive were billed direct to packers, one load of Californias and one of Arizonas.

The smallest receipts for any March since 1911 did not prove a stimulant to the market. Unfavorable conditions in the dressed trade, due largely to Lenten narrowing of outlet was a depressing factor. Demand was more or less indifferent

throughout the month and shipper competition was of too negligible proportions to be a favorable influence.

Receipts for the month totaled only 153,668, compared with 153,322 in February and 188,708 in March last year. Movement from the large midwest feeding areas and from Colorado was well sustained and it is estimated that at least two thirds of the supply have been marketed. Local feedlots are carrying much smaller volume than a year ago.

Supplies of feeders and shearers were scarce, and the price decline in that branch of the trade was less decided, netting about 35@50 cents for the month. Interest shifted to shearing lambs the latter part of the month, quite a few moving at \$8.25 @8.75, although there was some hesitancy as a result of the sluggish condition of the fat lamb market. Another deterring factor was the spread between clippers and woolskins, but quite a bit of wool was being taken off as the month closed.

### WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES AT NEW YORK

(In Dollars per 100 pounds)

	March 31 1934	April 1 1933
<b>BEEF-STEER</b>		
300-500-lb. choice	\$11.25	\$10.55
Medium	8.50	7.80
600-700-lb. choice	11.00	9.70
Good	9.75	8.65
<b>SPRING LAMB</b>		
Fancy	23.00	
Choice		16.80
Medium		14.40
<b>FED LAMBS</b>		
38-lb. down, choice	16.15	13.20
Medium	14.50	11.30
39-45-lb. choice	15.55	12.70
Good	14.75	11.80
<b>MUTTON—70-lb. down</b>		
Good	9.50	7.05
<b>PORK</b>		
Loins—8-10-lb.	13.65	9.80
12-15-lb.	12.70	8.85
Hams, Cured No. 1		
10-12-lb.	15.50	13.15
Bacon (Dry Cure)		
8-10-lb.	17.75	13.75

Some of it was reported as selling a little under the 30 cents mark. Lambs on the strictly feeding order reached a high of \$9.00 early in the month, but the few that showed up toward the finish brought \$8.00@8.50.

Fluctuations in prices of aged sheep were slight during the month, and there was no change from February's closing quotations. Choice fed ewes sold to a limited extent at \$5.60 at intervals, including a few load lots. One load moved at \$5.40@5.50 and bulk of the month's sales were bracketed at \$4.00@5.50. Not enough yearling wethers were received to make a market. Trade in bred ewes was limited, with fair demand prices from \$5.00 to \$5.60.

Omaha Daily Journal Stockman.

### Chicago Lamb Market

**PSYCHOANALYSIS** of market talent at the inception of April disclosed conservatively bullish opinion. Visible supply of lambs was concentrated in the smallest area in trade history at this season, meaning Colorado and Nebraska. East of Chicago, a truckload of lambs on any highway leading to a stockyard was a novelty. In the farming sections where considerable shearing has heretofore been done in March, machinery used for that purpose accumulated rust. One of the big feeding stations adjacent to Chicago reported a string of lambs in preparation; every other plant was as idle as a P.W.A. worker.

Rumor of a full movement of California spring lambs did not disturb sheephouse psychology. Texas was not considered a factor, and a transient Arizona run was scheduled to break off early. Until Colorado has cleaned up, Tennessee and Kentucky are not to be considered serious competitors. Colorado and adjacent territory was credited with a round half million head with six weeks to cash them.

"They put 'em down to \$9.15 from \$10.15 on the March break and as promptly put them back to \$9.90," asserted an optimistic sales-

man. "Then they broke the market to 9.15 and we are now building it up." These auguries have a confirmed habit of going wrong, but that a battle impends is not open to dispute. At least the selling side of the trade is expectorating on its palms, prepared to burst a suspender in an effort to restore the \$10.00 quotation.

Everything depends on Atlantic Coast demand. Shippers hop into the market on breaks, but back away on advances. When the market attained its \$10.00 zenith, dressed product was marked up in unison, whereupon cheap veal, poultry, and even beef had an inning. Consumers, admonished that pork was taxed anywhere from four to five cents per pound, evinced resentment by laying off that meat, fresh pork trade lapsing into a comatose condition. No lamb accumulated on the hang rail at any time. An easier wool market may have been a factor; an early run of springers from California and Arizona did not create a ripple on the market surface. Not enough native spring lambs were corralled to make a reliable set of quotations, Easter demand for spring product being partly satisfied by the phony type, runty, fed lambs of last year's crop on which feeders made a veritable killing. Shop displays of "genuine" spring lambs demonstrated effective substitution. Around Easter every restaurant in the country emphasized spring lamb on menu cards.

If market "dope" possesses merit, the last half of April will witness another pyrotechnical display. Up to the middle of the month, the buying side of the trade is likely to hold the same full hand as during the last half of March when a plumb dollar was taken off. The recent wide spread between wooled and shorn stock is expected to contract on superior yields and especially if wool weakens. Anything may happen prior to domination by new crop lambs, and they will not be sufficiently numerous to warrant a debacle. Tennessee and Kentucky will load during the last half of May and all through June, but Californias should be out of the way by that time. Shed lambs from

the Northwest will be few as that practice is expensive and not used so much as formerly.

Hogs have cost killers \$6.25 to \$6.75 per hundred weight all winter but growers got only \$4.00 to \$4.50 as their share; lambs sold in the \$9.00 to \$9.75 range, but feeders pocketed all the money. How lambs would have performed if handicapped by a processing tax is in the sphere of controversy, but if hog trade is to be taken as a criterion, any tax would have been taken off the price. But the chief handicap to taxed meat is consumer resentment which has been adequately demonstrated in the case of pork. Conversion factors show that the major portion of such a tax on the live animal must be clamped on choice cuts of the carcass.

On the last round in March, prices firmed up after declining to the lowest levels since late January. Killers made strenuous efforts to put average cost below \$9.00, but bought largely at \$9.00 to \$9.75. Their winter one-price policy was varied. Picking was closer, showing a disposition to recognize merit. Failure to do this was responsible for criticism during the winter, throwing thousands of low dressing lambs on the market on the theory that a costly extra finish was tantamount to throwing money to the birds. The plain end of the run sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50 on this "new deal." A few common lambs sold at \$7.00 or under, bulk of the shorn going over at \$7.00 to \$7.50. A scattering of light shorn lambs weighing 62 to 68 pounds sold at \$7.50 with the wool off, such carcasses being substituted for genuine springers. As they cost anywhere from \$3.00 to \$4.00 last fall and sheared about four pounds of wool in addition to making 30-pound gains, they were the most profitable lambs of the winter crop.

Dilatory markets continue at all points. The trade appears to have lapsed into this rut permanently. Usually, buying does not start at Chicago until after two o'clock, just allowing weighing up to be finished by quitting time. In such protracted sessions fortune varies, but any at-

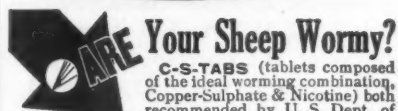


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**IN HOGS AND OTHER LIVESTOCK**  
 Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

**Free** Send for Illustrated Worm  
 Bulletins No. 650 and No. 661  
 Practical - Scientific - Helpful  
 Address Desk N-13-D

Animal Industry Dept. of  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
 DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## C-S-TABS



**C-S-TABS** (tablets composed  
 of the ideal worming combination,  
 Copper-Sulphate & Nicotine) both  
 recommended by U. S. Dept. of  
 Agriculture, State Universities, and leading veteri-  
 narians, will kill and drive out **STOMACH WORMS**  
 and **OTHER ROUNDWORMS** in your sheep, lambs  
 or goats **EASILY-QUICKLY-SAFELY-CHEAPLY**.  
 Prices: 100 C-S-Tabs \$1.50; 500—\$6.00; 1000—\$10.00.  
 Act Now! Mail your order today to:  
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There are always a number of jobs  
 that require power—fixing ditches—  
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 and a "Caterpillar" Mower, attached  
 to a "Caterpillar" Ten or Fifteen  
 Tractor, will cut alfalfa at the rate  
 of approximately thirty acres per day.

We have some exceptionally good  
 buys in the smaller "Caterpillar"  
 Tractors at the present time. Phone,  
 write or call personally at our office  
 for particulars.

## LANDES TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO.

236 West So. Temple St  
 Salt Lake City, Utah

tempt to do business on schedule time  
 would entail concessions. Feeders  
 have one distinct advantage in the  
 extra fill. Added cost in hay and  
 water sent over the scales has cost  
 killers thousands of dollars during  
 the winter.

How wild the market has been  
 running is indicated by a zenith at  
 \$10.15 the first week; a nadir at  
 \$9.15 at the end of the month. Al-  
 ways a \$9.00 market was the objec-  
 tive of the selling side. From a \$10.15  
 top a lapse of \$7.50 to \$9.35 occurred  
 on the break of the first week, shorn  
 lambs reaching \$8.50 at the high  
 point. Ewes reached \$5.75 and un-  
 like lambs, held that gain. Abrupt  
 recovery developed the second week,  
 prices advancing 50 to 60 cents per  
 hundredweight. The top reacted to  
 \$9.90, or within 25 cents of the high  
 point, \$9.76 to \$9.85 taking the  
 bulk, but the bear drive was prompt-  
 ly and effectively resumed, \$9.25 to  
 \$9.35 taking the bulk of lambs at the  
 weekend; clippers reaching to \$7.00  
 to \$8.00 with the bulk under \$8.00.

During the third week, 25 cents  
 was taken off, setting the market  
 back to the lowest levels of the season  
 despite reduction by 30,000 head  
 around the market circle compared  
 with the previous week. Shippers  
 backed away, the dressed market  
 went floozy and nothing passed  
 \$9.50, the practical top late in the  
 week being \$9.35 and acres of good  
 lambs selling on a quality basis in the  
 \$9.00 to \$9.25 range. Fall shorn  
 lambs sold at \$8.00 to \$8.25; fresh  
 shorn at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

The final week merely emphasized  
 the rout by taking off another 25 to  
 35 cents, followed by a 15 to 25 cent  
 reaction to a \$9.40 top. Usually the  
 week before Easter develops a higher  
 lamb market, but the rule did not  
 operate on this occasion. At the low  
 time this week, the top was exactly  
 \$1.00 per hundredweight under the  
 pinnacle.

Sheep were scarce enough to evade  
 the crash. Light ewes were always  
 worth \$5.75, the bulk of the offering  
 selling at \$5.00 to \$5.50; a few shorn  
 ewes cashed at \$4.00 to \$4.24.

No California lambs were on sale



## Use FULLER'S SHEEP MARKING LIQUID

Lasts from Shearing to Shearing  
 . . . Scours Out Perfectly

Fuller's Sheep Marking Liquid  
 has been for many years the stan-  
 dard of quality with western flock  
 masters. It goes far and gives  
 dependable results.

Complete Line of  
 MARKING MATERIALS

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**PAINTS**  
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A firm that is 100% cooperative.

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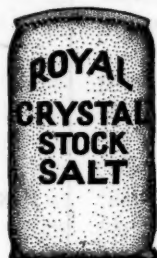
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 cattle, hogs and sheep.

**PETER WINKEL, Manager**



Sheep require only four pounds of salt per year at a cost of about four cents. Don't gamble the health of your lambs and longer fleeces against the small saving of inferior salt.

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No increase in manufacturing charges this season.

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Pale Pinto, Texas

**SALT LAKE ENGRAVING CO.**  
**ARTISTS ENGRAVERS**  
» 158 REGENT STREET «  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

at Chicago, arrivals from that source being direct to packers. Locally a scattering of native springers realised \$11.00 to \$13.25. Farm flock owners persist in ignoring this "one best bet" in sheep husbandry. Later in the season they will market 50 per cent of their production untrimmed, take a penalty of \$1.00 per hundredweight, and kid themselves that they know sheep.

And that's the story of a market that does not need the services of an apologist. Taking the winter season from start to finish it has been a phenomenal trade. From a November start at \$7.25, prices gradually advanced, \$3.00 per hundredweight being added in 90 days for which the records show scant precedence, especially when old General Depression has been riding hard. March slaughter fell down somewhat, but the fact that slaughter under federal inspection the first two months of 1934 aggregated 2,565,763 head compared with 2,587,480 in 1933 is encouraging, as at the corresponding period of last year it was a \$5.00 to \$5.50 market.

Dressed trade has been as wobbly as the live market. Comparisons with the corresponding period of 1933 show that processors have been getting some of their original cost back, especially when 100 per cent higher prices for pelts are reckoned with. Late in March the bulk of carcass lamb sold at \$13.50 to \$16.00 per hundredweight in Chicago, \$14.00 to \$17.00 in New York, compared with \$10.00 to \$13.00 a year ago. At the high point wholesale quotations were \$1.00 per hundredweight above these figures whereupon consumers balked and eastern demand was curbed, but on the subsequent dollar break in live lambs shippers played a return engagement, in fact they were responsible for the month-end upturn. Spring lamb carcasses found an \$18.00 to \$23.00 market at Chicago, prime Californias selling in New York at \$21.00 to \$23.00. Mutton carcasses peddling at \$4.00 to \$7.00 a year ago sold readily at \$6.00 to \$8.00.

(Continued on page 36)

## LINCOLNS

We Are Offering for This Season:

25 Stud Rams (One and Two years old)  
150 Yearling Range Rams and  
200 Ram Lambs

These rams have heavy fleeces of good quality, strong bones, and good heads.

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Wool - Hides - Sheepskins  
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We pull the wool from your sheepskins  
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**BOOKS FOR SALE**  
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**NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS  
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## 1400 Rams at Auction

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Ewes Sired by Suffolk Rams Produce More  
Pounds of Lamb Per Ewe than those bred  
to any other breed.

The Only Organization in the United  
States whose sole object is the Promo-  
tion and Registration of the Suffolk  
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The kind that have the intelligence and ability to handle sheep and livestock.

Only Puppies Left for Sale

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## MINTRA



## Branding LIQUID

is more satisfactory

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A gallon will brand 30% more sheep

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It lasts a full year!

Many prominent sheepmen of the West have gone out of their way to say that they prefer MINTRA Sheep Branding Liquid because it goes further and makes a brand that will be clear and strong a year after it is put on.

MINTRA Sheep Branding Liquid is sold by reliable dealers throughout the West. If you don't know the name of a dealer near you, a postcard will bring you the information.



Made only by

## Minehart-Traylor Co.

Manufacturers of

MINTRA Paints & Varnishes  
••• DENVER, COLO. •••

## Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

(Continued from page 34)

Texas lambs have made another enviable record selling up to and frequently even with top prices. On the high spot, 99-pound Texas lambs earned \$9.75, but weight has fared well this season owing to a pronounced disposition to market short of finish. During March a range of 87 to 95 pounds found the bulk, but killers were audible in complaint of low yields, for which a high market, wide margins, cost of feed, and their own buying tactics were responsible.

Shorn lambs were logically scarce, as few feeders went out during the winter and taking off wool was a doubtful operation. At any time, shearers would have taken on 100,000 lambs to get the wool and secure the rapid gain subsequent to that operation, but practically everything came from feedlots with a decent kill and killers were able to vend every pound of meat falling into their clutches. Shearers got a few at \$8.00 to \$8.25, but only the crumbs fell to their share.

None of the velvet garnered by feeders this year went to western growers as they sold thin lambs last fall at bargain prices. What has happened will put the shoe on the other foot when feedlots are replenished next fall. Farmers handling western lambs on contract have made money, both for themselves and growers, and are already making overtures for similar deals next fall, the prospect being that growers will take the short route to the money if present expectations are realized. Early buying is in the air as the 1934 crop of lambs will not be burdensome, and if present conditions continue killers will need everything fit to bleed. In any event, the stage has been set for broad feeder demand, as there is every prospect of abundant feed. Some 250 million bushels of corn has been sealed under government loans, creating a carry-over into the new crop that may prove burdensome if Nature does a good job in the cornbelt. In

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Made from your own wool. Also sold direct if you have no wool. Beautiful goods. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog and samples.

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and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

THE WESTERN SADDLE  
MFG. CO.  
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SALT LAKE CITY  
ROOMS WITHOUT BATH  
\$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$2.50 AND UP

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"

## HOME COMFORT CAMP

The Gold Medal Winner  
Hardwood framed. Stormproof.



Shipped knocked down—easy to set up. Built by

Sidney Stevens Implement Co.  
Ogden, Utah



view of the feedlot reputation their lambs have acquired, Texas breeders will be under no necessity to peddle their increase. Money is plentiful and easy in the farming sections, hog production has been substantially reduced, and an enormous acreage is going into soy beans which must be fed up.

Interest in breeding stock is keen especially in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Farmers are not ordinarily extravagant in their sheep investment, but a bunch of ewes promises to be as popular as a new novel.

J. E. Poole.

### Kansas City

LAMB prices took a downward course in March. Compared with the February close the decline was \$1@\$.25, but the last day of February had marked the extreme high point of the year with winter fed lambs selling up to \$10. Compared with February average, the March average was off about 50 cents.

The March decline was unexpected because usually prices in the third month of the year show a margin above the two preceding months. However conditions developed that made a setback possible. Prices for dressed lamb were so much above beef and pork that demand was curtailed. Also the wool market was inclined to sag and pelts and slats declined. At the crucial point, when the selling side was fighting to hold quotations steady, the government announcement that packers had contracted 275,000 to 300,000 new crop lambs in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in California had a depressing effect that sent prices for both new and old crop lambs into a tail spin. Resting in the fact that there were about 15 per cent fewer lambs on feed than a year ago feeders at the beginning of March had anticipated further substantial advances but the fact that packers were able to get a large per cent of the California new lamb crop under contract before the middle of the month made the fed lamb supply less attractive.

# New Discovery Now Makes COOPER'S



## The CHEAPEST Sheep Dip

All ticks, eggs or nits are dead the day after dipping. Remember this: With Cooper's you dip only *once* because it kills the live ticks and destroys the eggs or nits which if not killed would hatch out later and require a second dipping.

**COOPER'S Is the Only Dip in the World  
that Does the Entire Job in ONE Dipping**

and the only dip which protects against fresh attacks for months. Small particles remaining in the fleece keep your sheep clean. Because Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder has no equal anywhere, it has led all sheep dips the world over for 90 years. A new discovery now cuts its cost to about one cent a gallon.

### More and Better Wool

It is proved beyond a doubt that Cooper dipped sheep actually grow more wool and the quality is better. There's no break in the wool . . . the flow of yolk is assured which means a well-fed fibre.

Cooper Sheep Dipping Powder is also the world's premier scab destroyer . . . no risk, wool is never impaired when Cooper's is used.

### 7 Years of Experimental Work Brings Gigantic Saving to Sheep Industry

The Cooper laboratory has triumphed in developing a method of adding the new ingredient known as "Fulvex." Amazing in its added efficiency . . . tremendous in its saving of dipping costs. Makes 50% larger dilution and . . . we haven't raised the price one penny . . . you make the saving! See prices:

<b>SMALL PACKAGE</b> cost, 50 cents	Formerly made 25 gallons, now makes 37 gallons.
<b>LARGE PACKAGE</b> cost, \$1.75	Formerly made 100 gallons, now makes 150 gallons.
<b>CASE: Ten large, or 40 Small Packages</b> cost, \$16.50	Formerly made 1000 gal- lons, now makes 1500 gal- lons.

Prices F. O. B. Chicago.

Imagine what all this means to you. First, you need dip only *once* . . . you save the cost, time and labor of a second dipping. You protect your flock against fresh attack. You get more wool, better wool. Your flock is healthier, more profitable. And now, by our discovery, dipping cost is cut one third.

Your dealer has or can get Cooper Sheep Dipping Powder for you, or write our representatives: Salt Lake City—C. F. Wiggs, 224 S. W. Temple; Portland, Ore.—T. Whitmore, 1633 N.E. Dekum; Altadena, Calif.—G. M. Schroedter, P.O. Box 51; San Antonio, Texas—Chas. D. Christian, Box 651.

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Write Today for Bulletin 238

## Colorado Animal By-Products Co.

Buyers of

**SHEEP PELTS, FURS AND WOOL**

SALT LAKE CITY — OGDEN — LOGAN  
SPANISH FORK — DENVER



**The Canfield  
CAMP STOVE**

The Perfect Pack Stove for  
the Sheepman

Made of heavy black iron. Size 9 inches high, 12 inches wide and 27 inches long. This stove is heavier and better braced than formerly. Weight, 28 lbs.

The stove pipe telescopes and packs inside the stove.

Price: \$8.00, delivered to you.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

**THE CANFIELD STOVE CO.**  
Est. 1903      Ontario, Ore.

## EAR TAGS IN COLORS OR PLAIN

These are the Ear Tags you have been looking for, and Postage paid to your address. Each Tag has sufficient room for owner's name and address and number if wanted, no additional charge for year date or brand marks on tags.

### Prices on AL-WUZ-ON Aluminum Self Clinching Tags

SHEEP SIZE TAGS				CATTLE SIZE TAGS			
Quantity	Name and Address	Numbered Only	Name Address and Number	Quantity	Name and Address	Numbered Only	Name Address and Number
12	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.75	12	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2.00
25	1.75	1.75	2.40	25	2.00	2.00	2.65
50	2.25	2.25	3.00	50	2.75	2.75	3.50
75	2.75	2.90	3.65	75	3.50	3.65	4.45
100	3.25	3.50	4.25	100	4.25	4.50	5.25
200	5.25	6.00	6.75	200	7.25	8.00	8.75
300	7.25	8.50	9.25	300	10.25	11.25	12.25
400	9.25	11.00	11.75	400	13.25	15.00	15.75
500	11.25	13.50	14.25	500	16.25	18.50	19.25

Colored Tags, sheep size, 3/4c each extra—Hog and Cattle Sizes, 1c each extra.

We will quote on larger quantities than above if interested.

### SPECIAL—CLINCHERS, PER PAIR, \$1.00

These are AL-WUZ-ON Clinchers, same as formerly sold for \$2.00—we guarantee them forever.

One clincher free with an order of 200 Tags or more. On an order of less than 200 we will let you have a Clincher for 75 cents, or if you have on old clincher (regardless of make or kind) we will let you have a new one for your old one and 75 cents—providing your order is for 25 or more Ear Tags and less than 200.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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### Ovine Mixed Infection Bacterin

For the treatment of complicated cases of hemorrhagic septicemia with secondary infections.

This bacterin is steadily coming into wide use by western sheepmen. Many report the complete stopping of death losses upon vaccinating flocks.

### Ovine Hemorrhagic Septicemia Aggressin

Immunize your flock against this dangerous disease. One dose gives safe protection. Don't wait for trouble but vaccinate and avoid losses.

### Ovine Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin

For prevention and treatment. Desirable for use in infected flocks and for vaccinating exposed sheep, goats and lambs.

The immunity conferred is not considered as lasting as that developed by Hemorrhagic Aggressin but it is preferable for controlling outbreaks or for vaccinating exposed or infected animals.

### O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Company

Denver   Wichita   Fort Worth   Amarillo   El Paso   Kansas City  
Marfa   Alliance   Rapid City   Los Angeles   Santa Maria   Calgary

### Get Rid of Worms in Sheep

Franklin Drench Powder is effective for expelling both the stomach worms and tapeworms. In addition to the copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate, it contains other medicinal ingredients that help to expel the killed worms and in the healing of the lacerated linings of the intestines. Water only need be added to the powder. Complete directions are on each package.

A 20-ounce package will make five gallons of drench solution. This is good for 320 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$4.50. Three or more packages at \$4.00 each.

### Protect Your Sheep from Theft

A nose brand does the trick. Franklin Brand-em-ol is a chemical branding liquid that makes a clear, lasting brand without heat and without pain. Very inexpensive and easy to apply. Half pint 75c, pint \$1.25, quart \$2.25. Send for special Brand-em-ol booklet.

At Drug Store Agencies.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS  
FOR HELPFUL FREE LITERATURE

At the end of the third week in March Colorado and western Nebraska had 17 per cent fewer lambs on feed than on the same date a year ago.

February closed with fed lambs selling up to \$10 and March started with top at \$9.85. In the next eight days there was a dollar drop in quotations that reduced the top to \$8.85, where it held three days. A quick rally the 12th to 14th returned prices to \$9.65, but from then on, including a slight upturn on the 19th prices were at \$9 and under and the month closed with best lambs at \$8.85. Regardless of this setback fat lambs are \$1.75 a hundred pounds higher than cattle and \$4.85 a hundred pounds higher than hogs. The government continued to buy hogs and the processing tax on hogs reached its allotted maximum March 1, but prices went down.

The first new crop lambs showed up March 12. They were the hot house variety in 70 to 75 pound weights and in limited number. They sold at \$11 to \$11.50. The week beginning March 19, around 12,000 Arizona spring lambs arrived. They averaged 75 to 87 pounds. Initial sales were at \$10.75 to \$10.90, but on the week end they were down to \$10.10. In the next few days the price range was \$10 to \$10.90, with the month's close showing sales up to \$10.50. In the period from the middle of the month on, the market had the support of the Easter trade. Arizona and California will dominate the spring lamb market during April and there will be limited supplies of natives.

Ewes made up the major part of the mutton supply. Fed ewes in fleece brought \$5.25 to \$5.70 and fresh shorn ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.75. Arizona offered most of the shorn classes. A few bunches of fed yearlings sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25 and aged wethers \$5 to \$6.25, but they were not offered in sufficient volume to fairly test values.

Shorn lambs sold at \$6.75 to \$8.25, during the months, but towards the close \$7.25 was about the limit. If normal temperatures prevail in the

(Continued on page 40)

# The Center of NATION WIDE DEMAND for SHEEP and LAMBS

Fast Train Service—In and Out—  
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tions—Makes It Your Natural  
Marketing Point and the  
East's Buying Point.

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*Best Service*

*Nation Wide Demand*

**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY**

## MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM

MADSEN TYPE



Better breeding has made the Madsen Rams leaders. They are in demand the world over.

Our 1934 Rams are large and have a wonderful fine long staple.

**Increase your profits by using  
Madsen Rams and Ewes.**

For Sale in Single or Carload Lots

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## Do You Know?

That the Hampshire Sire will give you market lambs in 100 days. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

## American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n.

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## The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association

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Organized in 1889. Over 277,650 Rambouillets now on record. Membership Fee \$10.00

American Rambouillets are dual purpose. "More wool and mutton to the acre than any other breed," and in addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

## MERINO SHEEP

Excel all breeds in wool production and hardiness

Write for Booklet and List of Breeders  
**THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO RECORD ASS'N.**  
GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary  
XENIA, OHIO

## They Must Be Shropshires IF YOU WANT EVEN-WEIGHT MARKET-TOPPERS In Your Lamb Crop

Let us assist you in buying or selling at no extra cost to you.

The Farmer's Dual-Purpose Sheep  
**American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.**

W. S. Martin, Pres.; J. M. Wade, Sec'y-Treas.  
LAFAYETTE, IND.

## Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

(Continued from Page 38)

next thirty days shorn lamb offerings will increase due to the fact that pelts are beginning to break and wool is getting "stringy."

Generally speaking winter fed lambs have returned fairly good profits and the financial position of the feeder is much better now than a year ago. This naturally indicates that the coming season for feeding lambs is fairly promising.

March receipts were 142,900 compared with 170,482 in the same month last year. The decrease was mostly in fed lambs, but the per cent decrease in mature mutton grades was larger than the per cent decrease in lambs. For the three months receipts were 421,342 or 31,785 less than in the same period last year.

C. M. Pipkin.

## Denver Market Report

**S**HEEP receipts in March this year totaled 197,677, showing a decrease from marketings for March a year ago, when 223,612 head were received. The fact that fewer lambs were fed in the Denver territory this year, while just about as many were marketed earlier in the season as a year ago, leaves a smaller number for late marketing, which probably accounts for the lighter receipts this year, in March.

The sheep market reacted somewhat during the month. Fed lambs that were selling at the high point of the season—\$9.85—at the close of February, were bringing around \$8.90 at the close of March. Since that time there has been further decline and market operators do not look for a material advance soon, because of dullness in the wool trade.

The first shipment of California spring lambs arrived during the closing days of the month and sold at \$10, which price has been taking small lots of native lambs for several weeks. Other spring lambs sold from \$8 to \$9.50, according to quality.

## - INDEX TO - Advertisements

### COMMERCIAL BRANDING LIQUIDS

	Page
W. P. Fuller & Co.	33
Minehart-Traylor Co., Denver	36

### CAMP WAGONS

Sidney Stevens Implement Co., Ogden, Utah	36
---	----

### COMMISSION FIRMS

Bodine & Clark, No. Portland, Ore.	35
Progressive Farmers Co-op Commission, Sioux City, Iowa	33

<b>EAR TAGS, BRANDS, EMASCULATORS, ETC.</b>	
W. H. Batchler & Co., Palo Pinto, Texas	34
Intermountain Stamp Wks., Salt Lake City, Utah	38
Salt Lake Stamp Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	36

### HOTELS

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	36
----------------------------------	----

### MISCELLANEOUS

Canfield Stove Co., Ontario, Ore.	38
Wm. Cooper and Nephews (Sheep Dip)	37
O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co. (Products for Sheep Protection)	38
J. E. Gibbs (Lamb Heaters and Wild Animal Scaraways), Rock River, Wyo.	33
Landes Tractor & Equipment Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	33
Live Stock Supplies Co. (C-S Tabs), Chicago, Ill.	33
Parke, Davis & Co. (Nema Capsules)	33
Royal Crystal Salt Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	34
Salt Lake Engraving Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	34

### PACKERS

Armour and Co.	2
----------------	---

### SADDLES AND HARNESS

F. Mueller S. & H. Co., 429 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.	34
Western Saddle Mfg. Co., 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.	36

### SHEARING EQUIPMENT

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Western Representative, C. F. Wiggs, 224 So. W. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah	3
--	---

### STOCK YARDS

Chicago Union Stock Yards	Cover
Denver Union Stock Yards	Cover
Kansas City Stock Yards	39
Omaha Union Stock Yards	Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards	3

### WOOL

Baron Woolen Mills, Brigham, Utah	34
Colorado Animal By-Products, Salt Lake City	37
National Wool Marketing Corporation	1
Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers	36
J. W. Summerhays & Sons Co., 536 So. Third East, Salt Lake City, Utah	35
West Unity Woolen Mills, 132 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio	36

### SHEEP

Far Western Ram Sale, Sacramento, Calif.	35
The Maples Stock Farm, Denfield, Ontario, Canada	35
J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	39

### DOGS

Geo. A. Reed, Burley, Ida.	36
----------------------------	----

### BREED ASSOCIATIONS

American and Delaine Merino, Xenia, Ohio	40
American Hampshire, Detroit, Mich.	40
American Rambouillet, Marysville, Ohio	40
American Shropshire, Lafayette, Ind.	40
American Suffolk Society, Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah	35

Ewes that sold from \$3.50 to \$5.50 early in March were bringing around \$3.50 to \$5.40 at the close of the month. The supply of lambs in feed lots tributary to the Denver market is not large and salesmen hope to maintain present prices on the balance of the season's marketing of fed lambs, despite the fact that a slow wool market is exerting a depressing influence on the fat lamb trade.

W. N. Fulton.

# EAST MEETS WEST



The South Omaha Union Stock Yards is a place where the Western Supply and Eastern Demand meet. It is the place where the values of your live stock are determined by practical men of experience in both selling and buying.

Our central location in the Corn Belt, splendid railroad facilities in all directions and our modern equipment for handling your live stock, make this the ideal market for you.

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SERVICE  
SATISFIES  
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TO

CHICAGO

THE

Live Stock Market  
of the World

